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A steelworker listening to strike leaders in Brandenburg state as East German workers began their walkout.

Germans Strike Amid Gloom Quiet Walkout as Economic Forecasts Worsen

By Brandon Mitchener

DRESDEN — About 200 workers at Sachsenwerk, a big Saxon maker of heavy industrial motors, began the early shift Monday with brass bands, in a strike as ominous for its subdued mood as for its potentially crippling impact on Eastern Germany's foundering economy.

There was little applause as union leaders arrived in the drab Dresden suburb at 6 A.M. to rally support for the strike, the first in Saxony in 65 years. And there was little change in the strikers' fatalistic mood once the union leaders left an hour later.

"Two souls dwell in my heart," one striker said, quoting from Goethe's Faust to describe the delicate balance between prostrike enthusiasm and anti-strike anxiety that is shared by many strikers, who fear losing jobs held for years, while little new livelihood is being created in the German East.

The Sachsenwerk strikers were among about 10,000 metalworkers and 6,000 steelworkers who walked off their jobs Monday in Saxony and in Brandenburg state around Berlin. Officials said that as many as 38,000 workers could be on the picket lines Tuesday as the strike spreads to other states in the East.

Franz Steinkühler, head of the IG Metall union, which represents 300,000 workers in East Germany's electrical and metalworking industries, said that even if a resolution were reached in new talks Tuesday, the strike would last at least a week.

"We will strike as long as it is necessary and we will win," Mr. Steinkühler said, adding, "It will end at the earliest next Monday."

Even as the strike began, Germany's widening recession forced the country's leading economic research facilities to slash growth forecasts for 1993 and to urge the Bundesbank to move faster on cutting interest rates, Reuters reported from Bonn.

[According to a copy of the institutes' spring report, gross domestic product in Germany is expected to decline by 1.5 percent this year, compared with a previous estimate of 1 percent growth.]

There was no immediate estimate what economic consequences the strike might have for the region, which has only recently begun to show signs of growth after two years of industrial collapse following German unification.

But on Monday, the impact was already being felt at the companies whose doors have been shut, and in some cases even welded shut, by the strike. Nikolaus Geigenberger, spokesman for Siemens AG in Leipzig, said the company's telephone switching equipment subsidiary there would lose 500,000 Deutsche marks (\$316,000) in sales a day as long as the strike lasts.

Many of the companies affected by the initial wave of strikes are subsidiaries of big West German companies such as Siemens AG, Volkswagen AG and AEG AG.

"They were careful in choosing which companies to strike," Mr. Geigenberger said.

At Sachsenwerk, Jürgen Schaner, a technical worker with 17 years of experience at the company said, "I'm not happy we're striking, but it had to be."

Mr. Steinkühler of IG Metall and the head of the Saxony electrical engineering and metalworking employers association Monday evening asked Kurt Biedenkopf, the governor of the state, to assume the role of mediator in the conflict. The talks in the office of Mr. Biedenkopf could lay the groundwork for further wage negotiations on Tuesday, officials for both sides said.

But Marlis Dahne, the union's spokeswoman in Dresden, explained that since reconciliation talks could not begin before Tuesday morning, an agreement was unthinkable before Tuesday night, and any compromise then has to be put to a vote of the workers already manning the picket lines. "You can't just call off such a strike," she said. "We're

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Bosnia Plan Opens a Split Among Serb Leadership

Nationalist Group Urges Keeping Land, Accusing Milosevic of a Sellout

By David B. Ottaway

BELGRADE — A bitter split appeared to be developing in the Serbian leadership Monday over the United Nations peace plan for Bosnia, after the head of the country's hard-line nationalist party questioned President Slobodan Milosevic's patriotism for accepting the plan and urged Bosnian Serbs to stand firm in their rejection of it.

Speaking to a gathering of his supporters in Montenegro, the Serbian Radical Party leader, Vojislav Seselj, warned of a "betrayal within the ranks" by those advocating support of the peace plan.

"Unfortunately, among those who were beating their chests as patriots earlier, there are quite a few who are ready to bend down now," he said Sunday night. "Those who in the pre-election campaign shouted out, 'Serbia will not bend!' are now ready to go down on their knees."

Mr. Seselj, whose party is the second largest in Serbia's parliament, with 73 seats, did not mention Mr. Milosevic by name. But his reference to slogans used by Mr. Milosevic's Serbian Socialist Party in December's elections made it clear whom he was attacking.

His remarks went unreported by the state-run television but were published Monday in the Belgrade newspaper Politika. They came as the Bosnian Serbs' self-proclaimed parliament prepared to meet again Wednesday to reconsider its unanimous rejection on April 26 of the UN-backed peace plan.

Mr. Seselj urged the parliament to resist the pressures, "even though they come from Belgrade," to accept the plan and to insist on keeping the 70 percent of Bosnia that Serbian forces occupy.

The plan would require the Serbs to give up about 30 percent of what they have conquered in the 13-month-old war over Bosnia's attempt to secede from Yugoslavia, which now consists mainly of Serbia and Montenegro. It would also shrink Bosnian Serb control to just three of the 10 ethnically based semi-autonomous provinces into which Bosnia would be divided among its Serb, Muslim and Croat "constituent peoples."

In his rejection of the UN plan, Mr. Seselj clearly has the support of Bosnian Serb hardliners such as the parliament's vice president, Biljana Plavsic, and the republic's prime minister, Vladimir Lukic. Mr. Lukic was quoted in Politika as predicting that the parliament would refuse to endorse the plan unless there were changes in the land allocated to the Serbs.

Under threat of U.S. intervention in the Bosnian conflict and ever-tightening UN sanctions, President Milosevic has suddenly decided to support the peace plan. He put pressure on the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, to

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Old Lie Trips Kohl's Challenger

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN — Caught in a lie about an old scandal in which he had seemed to be the victim, the leader of Germany's Social Democratic Party resigned Monday, leaving the opposition to Chancellor Helmut Kohl without a candidate only a year before the next election.

Björn Engholm, 53, a pipe-smoking north German who had promised a gentler brand of politics and often had been suspected of ever really wanting to become chancellor, quit as the Social Democrats' leader and as governor of the state of Schleswig-Holstein.

His resignation means the party will have to spend the next few months trying to find a candidate to challenge Mr. Kohl — who, before this development, had never seemed more vulnerable.

Germany is entering its most serious recession since the early 1970s, with East and West Germans squabbling over who should tighten their belts more to pay for unification and the government frequently seeming unable to decide what the country's international role should be.

Mr. Engholm announced that he was resigning because of a "mistake" — namely, not having told a state parliamentary committee the truth years ago regarding when he had learned that the staff of the former governor, Uwe Barschel, had been spreading false accusations about him during his 1987 election campaign.

The magazine Der Spiegel revealed the source of the falsehoods just before the election, but Mr. Engholm's aides had known who was spreading the rumors even before then and had told Mr. Engholm nearly a week before the

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Top East German Spy on Eve of Trial: 'I Did Not Betray My Country'

By Steve Vogel

BERLIN — Markus Wolf, the East German spymaster, says history, and not the German courts, should judge his actions. Nonetheless, Mr. Wolf, 70, goes on trial for treason Tuesday as a court case opens against a man many consider the Cold War's most accomplished spy.

The government says Mr. Wolf's actions as director of East Germany's intelligence agency for 33 years beginning in 1954 amounted to treason against West Germany.

In an interview here on Monday with a group of foreign correspondents, Mr. Wolf asserted that his trial was a

political show, and added that his actions had mirrored those of Western intelligence agencies.

Mr. Wolf said, "I'm accused of treason, but I did not betray my country, East Germany, and I have only been a citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany since Oct. 3, 1990." That was the date of German unification.

Mr. Wolf acknowledged that his spy apparatus had been "part of an oppressive state system, which you can't separate yourself from."

But, comparing himself to Mikhail S. Gorbachev and other former Soviet leaders, he said that Western courts should not sit in judgment of the actions of what were then sovereign nations.

Germany's constitutional court has a pending case considering the question.

A nearly 400-page indictment issued in September 1992 alleges that Mr. Wolf's activities put West Germany at a "heavy disadvantage" and charges that he passed on state secrets to the Soviet KGB, resulting in "danger to external security."

Critics of the case say Mr. Wolf's main mistake was to be on the side that lost the Cold War.

"In a legal sense at least, intelligence services in the East and West have done the same thing," Mr. Wolf said.

What is undisputed is the success Mr. Wolf had as head of East Germany's spy agency for a third of a century. His

agents had a field day penetrating the West German government, military, and intelligence. Many of West Germany's most prized secrets ended up on Mr. Wolf's desk.

"Naturally, I do see this trial as a political trial," Mr. Wolf said, adding that he was being prosecuted because he is a "symbol" of the former Communist regime.

There has been uneasiness in Bonn over what discloses Mr. Wolf might make that could prove embarrassing to the government, and he said that the trial could include "some surprises from me and my attorney."

He returned voluntarily to Germany in 1991 after a one-year exile in the Soviet Union. He has remained free since his indictment, living in Berlin.

First April Report Shows Trouble for U.S. Economy

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — In the first snapshot of the U.S. economy for April, American purchasing managers reported Monday that manufacturing growth came to a halt last month for the first time since last autumn's revival.

The report confirmed fears the sharp slowdown to 1.8 percent economic growth during the first quarter was not just an aberration caused by March storms. On the contrary, the aberration seemed to have occurred in the final quarter of last year, when the economy grew at an unsustainable rate of almost 5 percent.

Economists are predicting growth for the rest of 1993 will average below 3 percent, perhaps only 2.5 percent — hardly enough to produce new jobs for the United States or to serve as a locomotive for the slumping world economy.

The National Association of Purchasing Management, in its monthly survey of more than 300 companies, said its index of activity slid to 49.7 in April from 53.4 in March, crossing just below the 50 level that separates expansion from decline. It was the first drop below 50 since the revival of last September.

"New orders collapsed, and the manufacturing sector was unable to maintain growth," said Robert J. Bretz, who compiled the survey.

"There was no shortage of reasons for the decline, which included a reduction in export orders from Europe and Japan, poor weather in March, strength in the yen, and uncertainty about pending increased taxes and fiscal policies. Whatever the reasons, new orders must return to higher growth levels in order to escape the current economic malaise."

Companies reporting an increase in new orders last month dropped to 51.1 percent, down from 58 in March and a high of 67.2 in January. Production grew at the slowest pace since December 1991, backlogs increased, and new export orders expanded in April after declining in March for the first time since the survey began measuring them in 1988. Manufacturing employment declined from an already anemic 46.9 to 44.4, the lowest since March 1992.

In a separate government report on construction, spending declined 0.8 percent in March, but this was more heavily influenced by bad weather than other indexes. February spending was revised sharply upward by 1.2 percent from the earlier report of plus 0.1 percent.

The news prevented a rise in the dollar, which might have benefited from demands in Germany for an interest rate reduction. The dollar

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Muslims peering out of a UN truck evacuating them from the area near the Serbian stronghold of Banja Luka in Bosnia. Some 230 people, driven from their homes by Serbs, were moved across front lines to safety in the Muslim- and Croat-controlled town of Travnik.

Japan's Endangered Species Spouts Off

By Andrew Pollack

TOKYO — As he surveyed his restaurant one recent preholiday evening, Kiyoo Tanahashi was proud that almost all the wooden chairs and tatami mats were occupied by office workers or college students eating the house specialties — whale steak, whale bacon, fried whale, smoked whale, raw whale and whale soup containing slivers of whale tongue.

But Mr. Tanahashi, who dishes out the equivalent of two whales a year, turns sour when he thinks of the ban on commercial whaling that is making restaurants like his Kujiraya, which means whale store, an endangered species. "I am rather angry that outside countries would tell us what food we should or should not eat," he said.

The freedom to eat what one chooses has become a rallying cry among whaling supporters on the eve of a meeting of the International Whaling Commission, the 39-nation regulating group.

The annual meeting, which will be held in Kyoto from May 10 to 14, comes when the moratorium on commercial whaling that has been in effect since 1986 shows signs of cracking.

Now Japan, with the meeting on its home turf, will push — against long odds — to have the ban lifted.

Japan and Norway argue that the moratorium, initially put in place to revive stocks that had been depleted by decades of excessive whaling, is no longer needed for certain types of whales. The whaling commission's scientific committee has estimated that there are 760,000 minke, a relatively small whale, in the Southern Hemisphere. Japan says that catching 2,000 a year would have no effect on the population.

Those opposed to whaling say that whales in general are still in such a precarious state that even minke whales should continue to be protected.

But now the issue is becoming whether whales, which many people consider majestic creatures with high intelligence, should be hunted at all, even if their numbers permit.

Some countries, including Australia and New Zealand, already have said whaling should never resume. The United States also is strongly in the anti-whaling camp. France has proposed that the entire Antarctic region south of 40 degrees latitude be made into a whale sanctuary. The idea, supported by the United States, will be a

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Allies Will Keep Pressing Serbs, Clinton Says

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — The United States and its NATO allies have agreed to maintain political pressure against Serbian forces in Bosnia to reach a genuine peace in the Balkans, President Bill Clinton said Monday.

After speaking over the weekend with several European leaders and the Canadian prime minister, Mr. Clinton said that the allies wanted to continue in a unified fashion to press the Serbs to end the fighting.

But he provided no details on whether U.S. allies were prepared to support air strikes in Bosnia if a United Nations-brokered peace plan collapsed. Mr. Clinton now supports air strikes, according to an influential senator who has spoken with him about the issue.

Mr. Clinton said of his telephone conversations with the leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy and Russia, "We have agreed that we're going to keep the pressure up have a united front, and move forward, and we're developing our policy now."

He said he hoped that the Serbian assembly meeting on Wednesday, would ratify the UN peace plan that was signed on Sunday by Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader. But the president made it clear that ratification alone would not prevent a U.S. and European military response to the fighting in Bosnia.

"I want to evaluate them by their actions," Mr. Clinton said. "We'll see what they do. We'll just have to measure it as we go along."

If a new cease-fire holds and a peace plan outline follows the terms of the UN plan, the United States is prepared to participate militarily in peacekeeping force with its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies. Although the White House has not said what form that participation would take, there is widespread expectation that about 20,000 U.S. ground forces could be involved.

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said consultations on such a force are how it would be commanded under UN auspices were under way at NATO headquarters in Brussels.

Mr. Clinton said that his goal was to press the Serbian leadership with a unified resolve to the United States and Europe to take strong action to end the Bosnian war. Without providing details, he said that Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher had held "very good" meetings so far in Europe.

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Clinton Wins Time As Deal on Bosnia Eases the Pressure

By R. W. Apple Jr.
WASHINGTON — At least for the moment, and just possibly for a lot longer, the decision by the leader of the Bosnian Serbs to accept a peace pact relieves the pressure on President Bill Clinton to do something immediately to end the slaughter in the Balkans.

But the news Sunday lifted that sense of impending darkness. The administration believes that its more aggressive policy in the Balkans has won a tentative vindication. At the same time, Washington knows it has gone too far back the path of involvement to back off until the "ethnic cleansing" has ended and some order has returned.

NEWS ANALYSIS

undermine his already shaky political position at home. But peace is not a done deal. And because it believes that the threat of military action by the West, along with pressure from Moscow, produced Sunday's potential breakthrough, the administration vows to continue its preparations for intervention. If the saber-rattling in Washington helped to convince Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, then it seemed good sense to keep up the rattle in the hope that it would bring around the recalcitrant Bosnian Serb parliament, which rejected the proposal a week ago. Still, beneath the expressions of skepticism, there was more than a little private satisfaction. A senior official, whose views had been shaped by years of service in Vietnam, described himself Friday night as being "full of foreboding." The decision in principle to intervene, made during a four-hour White House meeting on Saturday, left another leading presidential adviser feeling that "the president had started down a very fateful road."

For that, even if the fighting stops, a commitment of upward of 20,000 U.S. ground troops may be necessary. They would be part of a United Nations force with orders to shoot at the first sign of fighting. While there are political perils for Mr. Clinton in any such deployment, a peacekeeping mission would probably be much more popular with the electorate than intervention in a European war on one side, which could yet come to pass if Sunday's agreement is not quickly translated into reality. Polls show that only about a third of Americans support direct military action. Even if the Bosnian Serb parliament signs on, Mr. Clinton intends to be guided by what happens on the battlefield. Will the Serbian artillery stop firing? Will there be other signs of a changed outlook on the part of the Serbs, such as significant troop withdrawals? Still, the prospect of wider war has receded, if only for a few days.



Mourners offering flowers Monday at the Paris hospital where the body of former Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy lay in state.

Recrimination Over Bérégovoy Strains France

PARIS — Politicians and journalists traded bitter accusations on Monday over the suicide of former Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy as hundreds of friends and admirers paid their last respects. Politicians said Mr. Bérégovoy, 67, a lifelong Socialist, had been hounded to death by press reports casting doubts on his honesty over an interest-free loan he received in 1986 from a businessman friend who was later

indicted for insider trading. "By denigrating him they killed him, they pushed him to this desperate act," his brother Michel said in a radio interview. A centrist defense minister, François Léotard, himself a recent target of corruption allegations and press criticism, said the media had "murdered" Mr. Bérégovoy. "Pierre Bérégovoy was the first victim of a new culture," Mr. Léotard wrote in *Le Monde*. "In his way he heralds a future holocaust, not that of hatred but that more

refined and more modest, of mockery." The conservative daily *Le Figaro*, one of Mr. Bérégovoy's toughest critics while he was in power, brushed aside suggestions of media excesses, saying: "This is not the first time the press has been used as a scapegoat." Mr. Bérégovoy shot himself in the head in Nevers, the central town where he was mayor, on Saturday night, one month after his government suffered a humiliating election rout. He died on his way to a hospital in Paris.

ALLIES: Pressure on Serbs

(Continued from page 1) House communications director, said the administration believed Mr. Christopher was "making progress on a common position" in his talks. "The United States has tried to work with our allies," the president said, "in an attempt to get the parties together so that we can present a united front, and so that we can keep the pressure up to end the killing, but also to stop the prospect of a much wider war which would cause much more trouble, much more instability." According to officials who have spoken to the president, Mr. Clinton is prepared to approve limited air strikes at military targets in Bosnia and end the arms embargo in the Balkans so that Muslim fighters can better defend themselves. He has ruled out sending ground troops to end the fighting. The president said Monday that any final decision on the use of force would be made after talking with members of Congress and "directly to the American people."

French Say 'Oc' to Regional Languages

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service
NIMES, France — In a classroom in the heart of Provence, a teacher and her 8-year-old pupils are working against 400 years of history: instead of learning to read and write in French, the children are being taught in their native Provençal, a language first carried across Europe by the troubadours of the Middle Ages. For "yes," the class writes "re." Not "rien." That exercise would have been enough to annoy champions of French unity from Louis XIV to Napoleon to de Gaulle. But in the foothills of the Pyrenees, a state-owned radio station is broadcasting children's stories in Basque, and people in Brittany are working on dictionaries and plays in Breton, a Celtic language. For more than four centuries, the powers in Paris have disdained provincial tongues as vulgar and backward and fought to impose a standardized French on the rest of the nation. While few West European countries have France's linguistic diversity — eight distinct languages and more than a dozen dialects — few states have also so systematically repressed regional speech in the name of national unity. But with English galloping across the Continent and a uniting Europe trying to brush away boundaries, the government has concluded that France's regional languages enrich the national heritage rather than pose a threat to the country's identity. Now it wants to ensure that they survive. All over Western Europe, minority languages are getting a new lease on life as regions take steps to

preserve their traditions for fear of being swallowed up in a large, federal Europe. "People are turning to conservatism," said Diarmuid Breathnach, deputy director of the Dublin-based European Bureau for Lesser-Used Languages. "We see more people caring for nature and caring

center for Frisian in the Netherlands. As the 12-nation superstate envisaged by the EC takes shape and prepares to accept new member countries, regionalism has become more than a grass-roots movement. Last November, 11 of the 26 member states of the Council of

Europe, an organization that promotes democracy and human rights, signed a charter in which they pledged to encourage the use of indigenous languages in schools and in public life. The charter does not apply to languages brought to the continent by African or Arab immigrants. France and Britain have refused to sign the charter, in part because it also calls for promoting the use of regional languages in civil administration.

'I think we have given up the idea of a common culture we had for many years.'
Ferdinando Albanese

for local cultures and languages. People feel they are losing an inherent part of the Europe they know." Under an ambitious plan announced in January, the French government has told state schools and teachers in regions with indigenous tongues to start preparing for bilingual education. Fulfilling a promise made 10 years ago, it also told local governments to set up councils to promote regional language and culture through publications, theater, music and film. In a country that historically stands out among its neighbors for its impatience with minority cultures, the government's turnaround strikes many as remarkable. But in its new-found enthusiasm for the local and the colloquial, France is not alone. The Western European language bureau, created in 1982 by the European Community, says the number of requests for financing is soaring. Drawing on a \$4.2 million annual budget, it is financing the development of computer software in the Gaelic of Ireland, sponsoring courses in Friulan in northern Italy and supporting an information

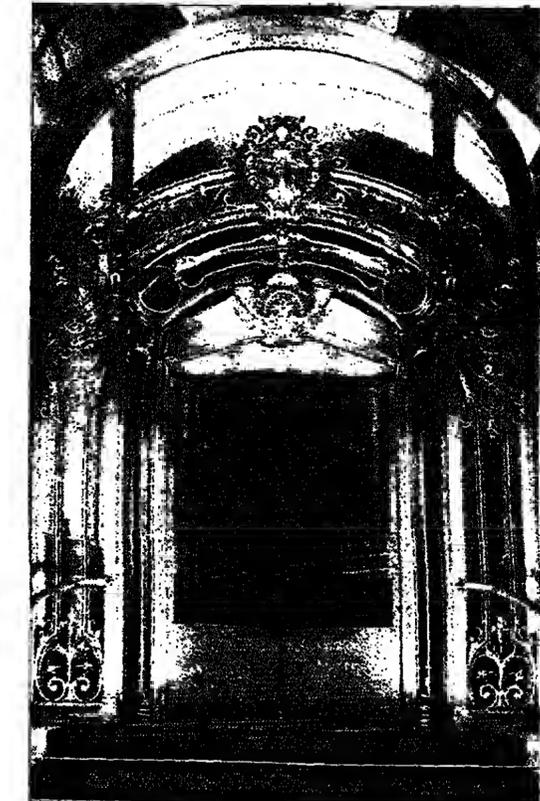
gather in 1886. Most of the regional languages have been withering. Linguists worry that it may be too late to save Corsican, Breton, Basque and Provençal. Out of 2.8 million people in Brittany, only 30,000 or so use Breton daily and only half of them can write it, according to the regional government. The linguists specialists say they are less worried about preserving the German spoken in Alsace, Flemish around Dunkirk or the Catalan of the south because each language is widely used just across the border. Use of Provençal has been fading rapidly. In a region of 15 million people across the southern tier of France, only 3 million are believed to speak at least some Occitan, as specialists prefer to call it. Occitan is a family of at least six dialects, of which Provençal is one. It sprouted from the vernacular Latin, like other Romance languages, but stayed closer to its origins. Local linguists say that Provençal appears in manuscripts as early as the 11th century, and that the troubadours, the region's wandering minstrels spread their Provençal poetry far afield in medieval Europe. With few people left who can write the language, private groups formed an association 10 years ago to rescue it. The association now operates 17 private, bilingual schools in the region, four of which opened just this year. Bilingual teaching has already begun in state schools in Corsica, and public schools in other regions are expected to follow. At a new private school in Béziers, children begin at age 3 with a teacher who speaks solely in Provençal, even if they do not yet speak the language. By the time they are 8, instruction will be in both Provençal and French. "When they are 9," said a school official, Philippe Hamel, "we introduce a little Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, just enough to open the door, to demystify these languages." Claude Hagege, one of France's most prominent linguists, said recently that European governments had an obligation to promote local languages and traditions because they were in danger of being forgotten and because the "Americanization" of Europe had to be contained. To those who contend that teaching children a minority language is a waste of time, he replies: "Someone who learns two or more languages very early will find it all the easier to learn a third or fourth. And in Europe we will go on living in diversity."

Andreotti Moves to Face Trial Over Mafia

ROME — Former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, who is facing accusations of having associated with the Mafia, said Monday that he favored the lifting of his parliamentary immunity so that he could stand trial. The move was apparently an effort to defuse an explosive issue that threatened to sink the new government. "I do not wish my case to exacerbate an already very delicate situation," said Mr. Andreotti, 74. "I am convinced the accusations against me are totally false. I hope only that the courts want to ascertain the truth."

Four ministers quit Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi's government within hours of its formation on Thursday after Parliament blocked a corruption inquiry into another former prime minister, Bettino Craxi, a Socialist. If Parliament also tried to shield Mr. Andreotti, a Christian Democrat who has served as prime minister seven times, the Ciampi government could risk collapse. "A repetition of what happened in Parliament would surely signify the end of the Ciampi government," the Milan daily *Corriere della Sera* said Monday. The Craxi case was widely condemned as an example of the corruption that prompted voters in a referendum last month to overwhelmingly demand changes in the electoral system. Thousands of Italians poured onto the streets in protest, while four ministers — three former Communists and a Green party environmentalist — withdrew from Italy's broadest postwar coalition in protest just hours after they had been sworn in. Because of the reaction, Italian news organizations speculated that the Senate could not vote to retain Mr. Andreotti's immunity. A Senate panel has urged that Mr. Andreotti's immunity be lifted, and the full Senate was expected to vote Thursday on whether to do so. On Monday, Mr. Ciampi was negotiating to bring the former Communists back into his government. Political analysts said Mr. Andreotti's move should smooth the prime minister's attempts to coax the four to withdraw their resignations. (Reuters, AP)

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WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Spells Out Latin America Goals

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Deputy Secretary of State Clinton Wharton Jr. said Monday that President Bill Clinton would make human rights the core of his foreign policy and use U.S. aid and influence to press for democracy and human rights in Latin America. In the administration's first major speech on Latin America, Mr. Wharton said Mr. Clinton would shun attempts at violence to bring about change in Cuba and believed that the free-trade pact with Mexico would go into effect next year. The United States also will help its neighbors fight corruption, which, he said, would destroy democracy if left unchecked. "Our marching orders from the president are to engage with Latin America and the Caribbean to strengthen democracy and expand prosperity," he said at the State Department. The statement echoed themes heard often during the administration of President Jimmy Carter.

16 Are Killed in Hindu-Muslim Riots

GUWAHATI, India (Reuters) — At least 16 people were killed and about 40 wounded Monday in widespread Hindu-Muslim rioting in the northeastern Indian state of Manipur, the police said. A police spokesman said scores of Hindus attacked the Muslim village of Loelung on Monday, stabbing residents and setting fire to houses. At least seven people were killed and more than 50 houses were burned in the village, he said. In other attacks, four Muslim students and a Muslim employee of Manipur University in Imphal, the state capital, were burned alive, the police said. Four other people were stabbed and killed in street clashes there.

Yeltsin Backs Police in Street Fight

MOSCOW (AP) — President Boris N. Yeltsin said Monday that the police acted legally when they blocked a May Day march that turned into Moscow's most violent confrontation since the 1991 coup. But a hard-line leader, blaming the government for the violence, said protesters would march again Sunday, this time to the city center "no matter what." The government has not said whether it will block the march. The struggle Saturday erupted during a march by Russian nationalists and pro-Communists. When the police blocked marchers from leaving their authorized route, protesters hurled bricks, sticks and flag poles as police fought back with truncheons, shields and water cannon. The Interior Ministry said 205 police, including 181 special riot troops, were injured, with 27 hospitalized. The Interfax news agency said.

U.S.-North Korea Talks in Beijing

SEOUL (Combined Dispatches) — The United States and North Korea are to hold counselor-level talks this week in Beijing to discuss Pyongyang's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and eventual higher-level negotiations, according to South Korean news reports Monday. An unidentified diplomatic source in Seoul was quoted by the daily *Chosun Ilbo* as saying that the meeting would focus on North Korea's withdrawal from the treaty and future U.S.-North Korean contacts. KBS Radio quoted a Foreign Ministry source as saying that the talks would precede an expected United Nations Security Council resolution urging North Korea to return to the treaty's inspection regime. The South Korean Foreign Ministry said the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, would visit Seoul this month to try to settle the crisis over North Korea's refusal to abide by the pact. (AFP, Reuters)

Group Claims 5 South Africa Killings

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — A man saying he represented the Azanian National Liberation Army told the South African Press Association on Monday that he had coordinated the attack on an Eastern Cape hotel in which five whites were killed Saturday night. The man warned that there would be more attacks by the group, the military wing of the Zimbabwe-based Black Consciousness Movement of Azania. He told the agency the attack at the Highgate hotel on the outskirts of East London was carried out by three guerrillas, while a fourth person waited in a getaway car. But a military analyst, Jackie Cilliers, said the claim of responsibility should be treated with caution. "I would tend towards the view that this action was carried out by highly politicized, disillusioned youth, not by people acting on the orders of any centralized command," he said.

France Reviews Tainted-Blood Case

PARIS (Reuters) — Four former French health officials stood before an appeals court on Monday as demonstrators outside clamored for senior politicians to go on trial in a scandal over transfusions of AIDS-tainted blood. The appeals court hearing, in a courtroom crowded with victims of the tainted blood and the relatives of some 300 hemophiliacs who died, will consider if the four officials should be retried. Three of the officials were convicted in October of distributing contaminated blood products. The fourth is serving a jail term for criminal fraud and negligence. Lawyers of the victims want the four defendants sent to a higher criminal court on charges of poisoning. That charge was rejected in the first trial on the grounds that the accused had no intention to kill. Outside, protesters demanded that former Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, former Health Minister Edmond Hervé and former Social Affairs Minister Georgina Dufoix also be put on trial.

Wellington Warns Paris on N-Tests

WELLINGTON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Jim Bolger, concerned that France may restart its nuclear testing program in the Pacific, said Monday that Paris could justify such a move now that the Cold War is over and the nuclear powers are trying to cut weapons stockpiles. "I cannot see that there is any justification for restarting testing in our backyard — the Pacific," Mr. Bolger said at a weekly press conference. He said he wanted to "make it crystal-clear" that New Zealand would oppose the resumption of tests. The French government is reported to be considering a lifting of its self-imposed moratorium on nuclear tests at the Mururoa atoll, 1,200 kilometers (750 miles) southeast of Tahiti.

Corrections

A photo caption in Monday's editions incorrectly stated that the astronaut Elex Ochoa was shown playing her flute on the current U.S. shuttle mission. The photograph was taken on April 17, on the previous flight. An article in the editions of April 10 incorrectly stated the percentage of Russians in Lithuania. Russians make up about 8.9 percent of the Lithuanian population.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Public transport was severely disrupted in Bucharest on Monday when subway workers staged the first of daily 12-hour walkouts to back their demand for higher pay. The workers' union said the strikes would continue until the demand was met. (Reuters)
Emu cooked in garlic and ginger will be added to the menu on Australia's Qantas Airways, an airline spokesman said Monday. The spokesman said emu was selected because its cholesterol level was 20 times lower than that of beef. (Reuters)

Julio Gallo, 82, Vintner, Dies in U.S. Car Crash

New York Times Service
Julio Gallo, 82, who helped to build the immense E. & J. Gallo Winery and whose wine marketing helped change Americans' drinking tastes, was killed Sunday when a vehicle he was driving hurled off a road on the family ranch near Tracy, California. Mr. Gallo's wife, Aileen, and two granddaughters were in the vehicle with Mr. Gallo, the longtime president of the winery. The vehicle, a Jeep, plunged 35 feet (10 meters) down an embankment and into a pond, a fire department official said. Mrs. Gallo, 80, and Gina Gallo, 26, were injured in the crash and were taken to a hospital in Castro Valley, where Mrs. Gallo was listed in serious condition with a fractured sternum and ribs, and Gina Gallo in fair condition with frac-

tured ribs. The other granddaughter, Amie Gallo, 22, was not hospitalized. Mr. Gallo and his brother Ernest — his elder by one year and the chairman of the privately held winery based in Modesto, California — each amassed personal assets of \$300 million, by some estimates. In the early 1980s, the Gallo family's net worth was estimated to be \$1.2 billion. With revenues of about \$1 billion a year, the winery is one of the biggest in the world. It sells about 150 million gallons (570 million liters) of wine a year and claims roughly 26 percent of the U.S. wine market. Will Weng, 86, Ex-Editor Of N.Y. Times Crossword NEW YORK (NYT) — Will Weng, 86, who for 10 years chal-

lenged, confounded, befuddled and thus became beloved by thousands of readers as editor of *The New York Times* crossword puzzles, died Sunday. He had been suffering from throat cancer and was admitted to a hospital on Wednesday complaining of shortness of breath. Mr. Weng became *The Times*' second crossword editor, in 1968, when he succeeded Margaret Farrar. He held the job until 1978, when he was succeeded by Eugene T. Maleska. Mr. Weng, who had worked as a copy editor and as chief of the metropolitan news copy desk before moving to puzzles, liked to say that one of the reasons he enjoyed editing the word game so much was that he knew that in his era, nobody in top management of the newspaper did crossword puzzles. There-

fore, he said, he was relieved of the rebukes that would normally flow from higher-up editors to lower-down editors in the normal review of the paper's content. Valentina S. Grizodubova, 83, a World War II air commander and pioneer aviator who was known as the Soviet Union's Amelia Earhart, died Wednesday in Russia. The Itar-Tass press agency said she had had a stomach ulcer. Warren P. Knowles, 84, a Republican governor of Wisconsin who in 1969 called out National Guard troops to curb campus protests, died of a heart attack Saturday in Black River Falls, Wisconsin. Cy Howard, 77, a comedy writer, director and producer best remembered for his 1940s radio show "My Friend Irma" and "Life With Luigi," died of heart failure Thursday in Los Angeles.

STATESIDE / THE GEORGIAN

What's Firing Up Nunn? Conscience and Clinton

By David Von Drehle and Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — High on the list of Washington mysteries these days is Sam Nunn: What makes him tick?

More specifically, why is this powerful Georgia senator, one of America's leading Democrats, so frequently at odds with his party's new president?

Everyone has a theory but no one knows for sure. Is it a sense of duty? Mere politics? Philosophical conflict? Thwarted ambition?

The deeper the riddle, the more people it grips.

"There's just no end to psychoanalyzing Nunn," the senator himself observed recently. He knows everyone is talking about him. "I feel like I ought to lie down on the couch here."

The analysis is sure to intensify now that Mr. Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has resumed his hearings on the subject of homosexuals serving openly in the military. This is pure, high-profile confrontation: President Bill Clinton is for; Senator Nunn is against.

And the homosexual issue is just the latest place that the line is drawn.

Mr. Nunn has been issuing loud and very public warnings about Mr. Clinton's plans to finance domestic spending through military cuts, and he broke party

ranks in an effort to hold the president to the military budget he campaigned on.

Mr. Nunn also proposed limits on entitlement spending, throwing the White House into a scramble to block him. At one point in the long battle over Mr. Clinton's stimulus bill, the senator voted with Republicans to reduce the proposal.

"At a time when Democrats say, 'We have a new president, let's support him,' Nunn looks for ways to undercut him," said Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, who strongly supports the president on homosexuals in the armed services and other issues.

Democrats in the House have been baffled by the senator's contrariness. Mr. Frank said, and feel "disappointment, confusion."

"People ask, 'Why is he doing this?'" he said.

The question was put to Mr. Nunn in an interview, and this is what he said: "I want to help Bill Clinton every time I think he's anywhere near the mark."

But, he added, "On important matters when I disagree with him, I feel I have an obligation to my constituents, and to my own sense of duty, my conscience."

Of course, that is too simple for a complex relationship between two Washington powers. So the subject lingers, from Capitol Hill down to the White House, where

the Nunn-Clinton question has gone from being a riddle to an irritant to a sort of curse that the administration faces with dread and resignation.

Mention Mr. Nunn, and at least one senior White House staff member will respond with a survival tip gleaned at a recent staff retreat.

"The facilitator told us that there are problems to be solved and there are 'situations to be managed,'" said the aide. "Sam Nunn is a situation to be managed."

Other Democrats have crossed the president. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York sought an administration trial balloon on freezing Social Security increases and blasted it to shreds. Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska has turned his acid tongue on certain White House attitudes, suggesting the Clintonites need "to learn that we have votes up here."

Nunn, though, caused a fraction of Mr. Nunn's friction.

One longtime Republican colleague offers a simple explanation for the fascination Mr. Nunn provokes among lesser powers: "One word: jealousy."

Actually, it is far more complicated, although Mr. Nunn's lofty political stature is a good place to start.

People pay attention to him. His political base is rock-solid, his independence baronial, and these facts are the foundation of his power. Freely ranging across

the political center, Mr. Nunn is a leader and protector of lawmakers in that fluid realm between the liberal Democrats and the conservative Republicans.

He has been seen — sometimes rightly — as the pivotal vote on a number of contested issues over the years. Most memorable, perhaps, was President George Bush's choice of a former Texas senator, John G. Tower, Mr. Nunn's predecessor as Armed Services chairman, to be secretary of defense. Mr. Nunn opposed the nomination, and Mr. Tower's bid was finished.

In more ways than just prominence, Mr. Nunn greatly resembles the president. They are two New South, detail-oriented, hyperambitious pragmatists. Mr. Nunn was the first chairman of the centrist Democratic Leadership Council, and Mr. Clinton was the second. Mr. Nunn's early support freed up important streams of cash for the early Clinton campaign.

Perhaps the two men chafe because they are so close together.

Or maybe, as a Republican senator suggests, Mr. Nunn is trying to steer Mr. Clinton away from poisonous liberal influences.

Mr. Nunn said: "I don't view myself as trying to pull him one way or the other. I try to express my own views."

"If he agrees, then I think it's great. If he doesn't agree, that's his privilege."



Senator Sam Nunn is increasingly at odds with the president.

Cult Leader Was Killed By Gunshot To the Head

By Sue Anne Pressley
Washington Post Service

WACO, Texas — David Koresh, the cult leader who held law enforcement officials at bay for 51 days and led dozens of followers to a fiery death, died in his Branch Davidian compound of a single gunshot wound to the head, according to the authorities.

The announcement, by the McLennan County justice of the peace, James Collier, ended days of speculation about Mr. Koresh's fate in the April 19 fire that leveled the cult's compound. There had been rumors that he might have escaped through a series of underground tunnels.

But Mr. Collier said Mr. Koresh's body was one of the first recovered from the ruins three days after the fire. He said the cult leader's remains were found in a communications room next to the kitchen serving area, near several other bodies. That was the room from which Mr. Koresh, 33, and his top aides had spoken by telephone with FBI negotiators throughout the seven-week siege.

The Tarrant County medical examiner, Nizam Peerwani, officially confirmed Mr. Koresh's identity on Sunday, Mr. Collier said, using dental records and body X-rays. The X-rays also revealed a gunshot wound in the hand that Mr. Koresh said he had received in the Feb. 28 raid by agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, which marked the beginning of the standoff.

Mr. Collier said that Mr. Koresh had been shot once in the front of the head, but he added that the medical examiner had not determined whether the wound was self-inflicted or what type of firearm was involved. He also said that the body was badly burned and that the skull was broken in several places.

The confirmation of Mr. Koresh's death cleared up one of the final mysteries surrounding the end of the Branch Davidian cult. Last week, arson investigators ruled that the fire at the compound had been set by cult members. Some of the nine people who escaped the blaze, have insisted, however, that the fire started when kerosene lanterns were overturned by armored vehicles ramming the buildings to inject tear gas.

But perhaps the biggest mystery of all — whether Mr. Koresh's followers willingly died or were trapped in the raging fire — may never be answered. Six of the survivors have said through their attorney that there was no suicide pact. But 7 of the 77 bodies found in the rubble had gunshot wounds, although the medical examiner had made no ruling about whether the wounds were self-inflicted.

The Trib Competition: Some of the answers

The Louis Harris organization finishes its special poll on Tuesday to measure public approval of President Bill Clinton after his first 100 days in the White House.

The Harris Poll figure, available in a few days, will be used to determine the winners of the Trib Competition. The reader who came closest to matching the Harris finding stands to win a round-trip, Paris-New York, on the Concorde. In the event there is more

Trib Index close April 30	100.85
Dow Jones close April 30	3,427.58
Dollar/Mark close (NY) April 30	1.585
Dollar/Yen close (NY) April 30	111.15

In Cold War Test, U.S. Used Radiation on Eskimos

ATLANTA — Eskimos and Indians in Alaska were fed radioactive drugs by U.S. government doctors in a 1950s Cold War medical experiment to learn if such drugs could help soldiers better survive in the Arctic. Cable News Network reported Monday.

Doctors hired by the air force gave pills containing small amounts of radioactive iodine to 102 Alaskan Eskimos and Indians and planned to measure the drugs' effect on their thyroid glands, documents obtained by CNN Special Reports showed.

No one knows whether the tests caused the Eskimos to suffer medical ailments, CNN said.

The network said Senator Frank H. Murkowski, Republican of Alaska, is calling for a federal investigation.

"There's no evidence in the report to suggest whether they knew what they were receiving, nor was there any follow-up," Mr. Murkowski said.

He asserted that the government broke a trust because "those people were willing to go through these proceedings and the government really owed them an obligation to follow through, and that's what we've got to address now."

The doctor who ran the experiment, Dr. Kaare Rodahl, now lives in Norway.

In a telephone interview with CNN, he defended the tests as perfectly safe, saying the Eskimos were probably exposed to much more radiation from Soviet atomic bomb tests.

Dr. Rodahl said military officials were concerned about the bomb tests and if American soldiers could survive in case of a clash with the Soviet Union in the Arctic.

"This was in 1950 to 1957," he said, "at the time when the Cold War was at its coldest and the shortest distance between America and Russia was close to the North Polar Basin. And this was before the rockets were available, so they were flying military airplanes all the time with atomic weapons."

He added that U.S. military officials "were concerned about the crews if they had to go down on the ice, so they would survive until they could retrieve the bombs and so on."

"Therefore, we felt that if we could make a study of the Eskimos to find out how they got along, we could perhaps learn from them so that we could do the same as they do," Dr. Rodahl said.

Eskimos interviewed by CNN said they were not told about the radioactivity.

Bob Abgook, of Anaktuvuk, Alaska, said he thought the air force doctors were studying Eskimo diets. He knew nothing about the radioactive tracer he ingested and said doctors did not explain what they were doing to him. "Maybe if I'd known, maybe I could refuse to take it."

Compensation for Victims

Keith Schneider of The New York Times reported earlier from Cove, Arizona:

In the past two years, Congress has appropriated \$200 million to provide compensation to three categories of people injured or killed by the American nuclear weapons industry, or to their close family members:

- People living in southern Utah and Nevada and northern Arizona who were exposed to radioactive fallout from atmospheric testing in Nevada and developed any of 15 types of cancer. They were eligible for payments of \$50,000 each.
- Participants in the actual nuclear tests at the Nevada test site near Las Vegas. They were eligible for \$75,000 payments if they had developed the same cancers.
- Uranium miners in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming and Utah who developed lung cancer or other respiratory diseases as a result of their work for the nuclear weapons industry from 1947 to 1971. People in this category were eligible for \$100,000 payments.

The government in the 1950s confirmed that the cancers among people in the third group were caused by exposure in the mines to high levels of radon, a colorless, odorless, invisible radioactive gas produced from the decay of radium in uranium ores.

Not until the late 1960s did the government warn the miners of the dangers, according to government documents. The government justified its silence on the basis of national security and its need for uranium.

The Department of Justice program has encountered little public dispute over payments to the first two eligible groups. Of the 1,571 claims made so far by Nevada test site participants and people exposed to fallout, 348 have been approved, 345 have been denied and 878 are pending.

But the compensation program for uranium miners has raised questions by the Navajo tribe that was enticed to mine uranium. Over all, 1,112 miners or their families have filed for compensation; 328 have been approved, 121 have been denied and 663 claims are pending.

POLITICAL NOTES

Do Jobs-Bill Opponents Want Clinton's Job?

WASHINGTON — President Clinton's budget director has declared that the presidential ambitions of two Republican senators figured in the Republican filibuster that blocked the administration's \$12 billion economic stimulus bill.

"You had presidential politics involved," said the budget director, Leon E. Panetta, on CNN. He said both the leader of the minority Republicans in the Senate, Bob Dole, of Kansas, and Phil Gramm, of Texas, had been campaigning for president while campaigning against the bill that was intended to create jobs.

"Don't forget that both Senators Dole and Gramm went up to New Hampshire," Mr. Panetta said. "They were talking from New Hampshire. They had already started their presidential campaign."

Mr. Dole and Gramm were among the most outspoken critics of the legislation, which they said would not create as many jobs as advertised and would add to the budget deficit.

Mr. Dole has not announced his candidacy for president in 1996, but he has not discouraged speculation that he might run. Mr. Gramm is considered a likely candidate. (AP)

Defense Chief Gets On-Line Heart Treatment

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Les Aspin is back in a wobbly mood, saying he feels better than ever after a pacemaker was implanted to remedy a heart problem that had caused fatigue and breathlessness. He has the heart aid adjusted by telephone, with specialists changing the settings via electronic signals. The chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, General Colin L. Powell, teasingly warned Mr. Aspin not to mistakenly use the "red phone" linking the Pentagon and the president. (LAT)

Quote/Unquote

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, unsmiling about cabinet posts in the Clinton administration, which went to others: "I was definitely not interested in being secretary of defense. ... Would I have considered secretary of state? I would have considered it. I do not know whether I would accept it. Giving up the Senate for me would be very difficult." (WP)

Tab for Health-Care Reform: \$150 Billion a Year

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Government financial experts have told the White House that President Bill Clinton's health-care plan may require \$100 billion to \$150 billion a year in new public and private spending by government, business and consumers, depending on the scope of benefits guaranteed to all Americans.

Several administration officials contend that those numbers are too high and are urging the financial experts to reduce their estimates. So far, they have declined to do so.

The estimates, coming when Congress is anxious about new taxes needed to pay for a reorganization of the health-care system, are contained in confidential work papers from the President's Task Force on National Health Care Reform.

Financial experts have been working on cost analyses for months. But only recently, as the administration's thinking has crystallized, have estimates of overall costs begun to circulate inside the government. They have not been made public before.

The financial experts, from the Federal Health Care Financing Administration, estimated the cost of three possible packages of benefits. The least generous would cost \$99.5 billion a year, while the most generous would cost \$150.6 billion.

Not all that money would come from the government, but the administration has not decided how

the cost might be divided among government, businesses and households. Nor has Mr. Clinton decided which type of package to propose when he unveils his plan this month.

The three possible benefits packages would cover hospital and doctors' services and some prescription drug costs. But they vary widely in how much of the cost would be covered by insurance and how much consumers would have to pay.

The manager of the task force, Ira C. Magaziner, estimated in February that the health program might require \$30 billion to \$90 billion a year in new spending by the federal government. The nation as a whole is expected to spend more than \$900 billion on health care this year.

White House officials say the new estimates are subject to change because final decisions on the details of the president's plan have not been made. Moreover, they argue, people should not be alarmed

by the estimates because total spending on health care in the United States is already increasing by \$100 billion a year. They say Mr. Clinton's plan will eventually slow the increase.

Most of the new money — \$69.5 billion to \$82.2 billion, not all of it from the government — will be needed to provide coverage for people who do not have any health insurance, the actuaries said.

The Health Care Financing Administration runs Medicare and Medicaid, the programs for 67 million people who are elderly or poor. The agency's chief actuary, Roland E. King, and his staff have decades of experience estimating health costs and population trends. On Capitol Hill, they are respected for independence, integrity and accuracy. But some economists at other agencies still favor lower estimates.

Hillary Rodham Clinton, the head of the task force, said last week that it was "very difficult" to get government agencies to agree on cost estimates or on procedures for estimating. To some extent, the disagreements involve technical issues. But they could have a big political effect on members of Congress, who will be asked to help finance Mr. Clinton's plan with new taxes.

Work papers from the task force show disagreements between two agencies in particular. The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, a unit of the Public Health Service, offered lower estimates for "insuring the uninsured." It would amount to \$42.6 billion to \$49.3 billion a year from all sources, or about 60 percent of the cost computed by financial experts from the Health Care Financing Administration.

The lower estimates assume that uninsured people are generally healthy, like insured workers. The higher estimates assume that substantial numbers of the uninsured would be heavy users of health care, like Medicaid recipients.

Mr. Clinton has said for more

A Higher Beer Tax Is No Longer on Tap

WASHINGTON — Scratch beer from the list of sin taxes being considered to pay for universal health insurance. The Clinton administration fears a backlash from "Joe Six-Pack," the working-class Democrat who has been known to vote Republican.

White House aides are mindful that, in last year's presidential campaign, one of the few effective ads run by President George Bush thrashed Bill Clinton for raising the tax on beer while Mr. Clinton, a Democrat, was governor of Arkansas.

But there is still sin to tax, with wine and tobacco levies targeted to go up in the administration's health care plan. The tax on cigarettes could jump by \$1 to \$3 a pack.

Away From Politics

- A Korean War-era F-86 jet fighter crashed during an air show at El Toro Marine Corps Air Station in California, killing the pilot. None of the hundreds of thousands of spectators was hurt.
- A majority of the people convicted of looting during the Los Angeles riots last year were repeat offenders, a computer survey shows. In 60 percent of the nearly 700 looting and other felony cases studied in the survey, the defendant had been arrested before; half of those had prior felony convictions.
- An American sailor charged with killing a homosexual shipmate in October pleaded guilty to murder in a U.S. military court in Yokosuka, Japan. Airman Apprentice Terry M. Helvey, 21, entered the plea at a pretrial hearing for a court-martial that is to begin June 1.
- Texas voters rejected a plan that would have forced some wealthy school districts to share money with poorer ones, even though a court has threatened to shut public schools on June 1 unless the state divides money for education more equitably.
- Mayor David N. Dinkins's budget for New York City calls for nearly \$100 million in new cuts, but it relies heavily on \$530 million in state and federal aid that may not be granted.
- Astronauts aboard the space shuttle Columbia conducted a robotic experiment that will help pave the way for a new space station, and NASA officials extended their nine-day mission by a day. (AP, NYT, Reuters)



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Unesco Draws Fire on Sudan Agency Aided Seminar on Koranic Schools

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Unesco has dismayed some of its staff and diplomats by supporting a seminar in Sudan on the only African country ruled by Islamic fundamentalists, to promote Koranic schools.

A representative of a British aid agency working in Sudan said the government had "made it absolutely clear that it intends to turn Sudan into an Islamic republic."

The seminar in Khartoum this year was organized by the chief of Unesco's literacy and adult education section, Abdelwahid Youssif, a Sudanese citizen.

WHO Chief Expected To Weather a Vote

Despite concern about the quality of his leadership among staff and diplomats, the director-general of the World Health Organization, Hiroshi Nakajima of Japan, seemed assured of re-election by the agency's general assembly, which opened Monday.

According to diplomatic sources, Abdel Basit Sabdarat, Sudan's minister of education, acknowledged at the seminar that Unesco had played a role in helping Khartoum "to universalize basic education within the shortest period of time possible."

Victor Ordoñez, head of Unesco's department of basic education, acknowledged that the seminar might be open to misinterpretation because of the Sudanese conflict, but he insisted that the project was aimed at seeing to what extent the Islamic schools could be enlisted in the cause of general education.



A HIGH-FLYING CELEBRATION IN WARSAW — President Lech Walsea of Poland applauding as he, his wife, Danuta, and other officials watched an air show in Warsaw on Monday, Polish National Day, marking the proclamation of the 1791 constitution.

China Must Behave, Clinton Tells Patten

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton reassured Governor Chris Patten of Hong Kong on Monday that he had no interest in isolating China but that to avoid U.S. trade penalties Beijing must demonstrate "responsible behavior."

Mr. Clinton has to decide early next month whether to renew normal trade rights, known as most-favored-nation status, for China. He is expected to link China's trade status to improvements in human rights, weapons proliferation and trade access to U.S. goods.

Mr. Patten told Mr. Clinton that Hong Kong would be hurt economically if the United States withdrew China's most-favored-nation trade status or attached severe conditions to an extension of the benefits.

He said that during his meeting with the president he set out his case for U.S. renewal of MFN, the most-favored-nation trade status. He said that he "pointed out that China and the United States were two most important trading partners, and therefore that we would inevitably be affected by any end of MFN, or severe constraint on MFN."

Guerrillas Raid a Key Town in Cambodia

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service
PHNOM PENH — Khmer Rouge guerrillas attacked the provincial capital of Siem Reap on Monday, rampaging through city streets and briefly seizing the airport.

A spokesman for the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, the peacekeeping mission known as UNTAC, said at least seven people — four Khmer Rouge guerrillas, one government soldier and two civilians — were killed in the three-hour raid, which began at 4:30 A.M. However, the central government put the death toll at 17, including 13 guerrillas.

WHALES: In Japan, Fans of an Endangered Species Spout Off in Anger

(Continued from page 1)
major item on the agenda in Kyoto. "If we were using whale meat to offset the hunger of the Third World, it might be permitted," said Dr. Michael F. Tillman, acting assistant administrator for fisheries at the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the leader of the American delegation to the Kyoto conference.

At this year's meeting, Japan and Norway will push for approval of such plans, thereby clearing the way for whaling to begin. But it is considered unlikely that the commission will complete the work this year, especially since countries opposed to whaling will delay the process as much as possible.

Serbs would join Muslims and Croats and back the UN peace plan, the chief of staff of UN forces in Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, has ordered his commanders to complete preparations by mid-May for the handover of the military operation to a larger force from Western nations.

UN officers said Operation Gideon would begin with the establishment of checkpoints that would be given authority to seize weapons from any faction.

BONN: Challenger Quits

(Continued from page 1)
election, as he acknowledged Monday. But for reasons that he still has not explained, Mr. Engholm insisted that he had known nothing about these machinations until after Mr. Barschel, who had resigned, was found dead in the bathtub of a Geneva hotel room soon after the elections. Mr. Engholm lost the 1987 election but won one held the following year and became the party's choice to run against Mr. Kohl in 1990.

Small groups of assailants moved down the streets of the city, stealing motorcycles, motorcycles and other valuables," Mr. Fall said. Some houses were reported burned.

At least one wounded guerrilla was captured, and UN peacekeepers saved him from being lynched by a mob, witnesses reported. The bloodstained bodies of several dead guerrillas lay in the streets for hours as passersby stared at them.

The Khmer Rouge violence shows signs of alarming many Cambodians into the arms of the central government, which has argued in its campaign that it is the only party capable of protecting them from the radical group. Before the violence escalated, the government of Prime Minister Hun Sen was struggling to overcome its low popularity because of a reputation for corruption and abuse of power.

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Style

Laura Ashley's Lasting Appeal

By Suzy Menkes
 International Herald Tribune

CARNO, Wales — On Wednesday, Laura Ashley shops worldwide will celebrate with a drink of teacups the company's 40th birthday. The woman whose design spirit expressed a yearning for a vanished rural idyll in a ugly, urban world lies here — in the graveyard of a slate-gray church in a fold of green Welsh hills. She died in an accident in 1985.

The company lives on. It has recently failed to flourish and needed pruning, but now sprouts shoots of recovery, and it still has an instantly recognizable identity: flower-sprinkled fabrics, girlish cotton dresses, chunky china jugs and honey bed linens. Its essence is a remembrance of things past brought decorously up-to-date.

"I don't think nostalgia is the right word for us," insists Jane Ashley, one of the four children. "The appeal is not to look back to earlier times, but to show the consistency between then and now."

The secret of the company, according to Sir Bernard Ashley, the company's chairman — universally known as B.A. — is to keep the "why." That Welsh world defies transition but means the spirit or ethos. For Laura Ashley, it is a sense of lasting value, or as she once put it: "I don't like ephemeral things. I like things that last forever."

The green 1990s should mark Laura Ashley's second coming. For the values first stressed as the alternative to the brash 1960s, are back in fashion. In 1953, husband and wife founded the company literally on a kitchen table, printing the first tea towels in their London apartment, before settling in Laura's native Wales in 1961. Five years later came the first simple cotton dresses and tough drill shirts, hard-wearing fabrics that were part of an "anti-materialistic" philosophy that is now born-again.

THE home furnishings introduced in 1972 were the fulfillment of a dream that "however ugly a day, you come back to a house that is a safe haven." The decade became a period of apparently unstoppable growth, with the Ashleys moving to a chateau in Picardy.

"Imagine this to a French chateau in 12 years," said Jane, describing as "too moving for words" a visit to now-empty knocked-together cottages with slate-tiled floor and black beams, where she remembers her mother serving honey and flannel in the first shop with one machinist clattering in a room behind.

Now the empire of clothing stretches across the world with 515 shops and a £247 million (about \$387 million) turnover. Instead of Laura's instinctive romantic appeal, Jim Maxmin, CEO since September 1991, offers a global strategy and American marketing methods to ensure, as the company puts it, that "Laura Ashley is perfectly poised to maximize its potential as a global lifestyle niche brand."

"Buzzwords added that don't mean anything," says B.A., who admits that the "transition from a small, printing works to a corporate business was very difficult to do without damaging the spirit."

The interesting thing about Laura Ashley is not how the company will shape up for the 1990s, but why the dream has had such an

enduring hold on the collective psyche of a generation of women who have swapped the kitchen range for a microwave and moved into the competitive wider world.

Laura Ashley's dream incarnate is Rhydodog, the family home bought in 1973. It is not the proverbial cottage with roses around the door, but the sturdy house of a working farm whose 1,500 sheep splatter the undulating land. If this were the Ralph Lauren homestead, the furniture would smell of beeswax and the walls would glower with ancestral portraits. At Rhydodog, the oak is polished with elbow grease, the decoration is a bric-a-brac of quirky objects, and the scatter pillows — man and cow or bright berries among foliage — were done by

The company's essence is a remembrance of things past brought up-to-date.

Laura herself. She was not a fashion designer with an idea and a marketable image. Her myth was her reality.

Jane traces her mother's roots to Grandma Wales, Laura's forceful maternal grandmother, who went into domestic service at 13 in a big house in the Edwardian era, married at 36, and continued to live with "everything blackened and polished." From her, Laura inherited "a thing about white starched aprons" that she would insist the shops carried even when they failed to sell. The original Laura Ashley look in the early 1970s — "fresh cotton dresses with little spring daisies" — tapped into the period mood of the British television series "Upstairs Downstairs" portraying the Edwardian world of a family and its servants.

Yet, Laura Ashley's sweet florals were always more than period pieces. The milkmaid dresses were worn by flower children who turned on and tuned in. There was something subversive and sexually provocative about skinny city girls with sooty eyes and tumbled hair protesting innocence in their clothes. It is only now that teenagers identify the style with their mothers and bails. What B.A. calls going "the wrong way" in the 1980s was an attempt to "modernize" the style.

Jane herself revolted, turning up at school aged 15 to one of the first Laura Ashley wedding dresses carrying a book of Bryon's poetry, then going on to art school and turning punk rocker.

The Ashley family — Nick, former design director, David and Emma, — no longer plays a significant part in the company since its restructuring. B.A. spends most of the year abroad as a tax exile with his Belgian wife, Regine.

In the £8 million Texplan factory at Newtown, a computer grades and records colors and prints on disk. This technology is a far cry from the original printing machines B.A. built himself that is still housed at Rhydodog. In the factory's design studio, Brian Jones, home furnishings colorist, scales and recolors prints by hand. He has been with the company 21 years.

Laura Ashley's sense was not to abstract ideas from her imagination but from history's heritage. In her study at Rhydodog, there are

no rambling rose or granny prints. Instead there is a perfectly proportioned re-creation of a Georgian print room, with black and white canoes on a nectarine colored ground.

"Laura's basis was the 17th and 18th century," insists B.A. "She thought that was the only time when she should have lived, when there were the finest houses and most beautiful clothes. Although she was always very modest and quiet, she boiled away inside and was always returning to a standard. Embedded in her character, and enabling her to do what she did, was an unerring judgment."

"It took a helluva lot of drive to build the company and my father had that drive," says Jane. "But now that I am the age my mother was then, I can see the strength of her struggle and determination with three young children."

A biography claimed that Laura Ashley would put the children to bed at 4:30 in the afternoon so that she could work. Jane denies the story, but there remains an enigma about Laura and a sense of paradox about the family: Jane living in a rose-strewn cottage in London's urban sprawl; factory staff in Wales given Friday afternoon off because once they needed to feed their sheep; B.A. running luxury hotels in Wales and the United States. He and his wife stay at the Welsh hotel or at a lodge on the grounds of Rhydodog.

"It's a sad place for me; I've got to be careful," says B.A. of Rhydodog.

In London, Laura Ashley's 40th anniversary was celebrated with a fashion show in the grand and gilded Spencer House — about as far as you could get from Welsh cottages with roofs shining silver in the sun. Maxmin talks about customers seeing "the product as collectible" and says that "they embrace a value that is at the heart of the house."

Out come the clothes: a faint, sanitized whiff of country air in heathery tweeds, Herringbone tweed suit with tapestry vest and flowered scarf tucked at the neck; a sampler print sweater from the "heritage" anniversary line; a scattering of 1970s in mix of prints in peasant layers; a blue and white Regency stripe pattern and a frock coat express an 18th-century sweetness. The clothes are in the current ecological mood of the 1990s, without any raw urgency.

Stephen Grant, global collections development director, says simply that "in the period after Laura the company lost focus" but that he believes that 1990s "is exactly right for us." Even had Laura lived, it would have been difficult for her to find a niche in a world of yuppies.

"My mother really lost interest in clothes side in 1981, when fashion was androgynous, streamlined, urban and Alaïa," says Jane.

B.A. remembers when "the chin came out" and Laura insisted on a hunch on a change of fabric and made him call the factory from a telephone booth on the side of the road. He hopes that a new designer, Eric Bremner, trained at the Royal College of Art and previously with the Italian company MaxMara, will have the same authority.

For all the corporate talk of brand and identity, Laura Ashley's capital is its continuity and the heritage of a determined woman whose search for real values and standards in a shifting world caught a fashion moment. That moment is also now.



Top, Jane Ashley with wedding dress and photo of Laura Ashley, her mother; above, an example of the 1969 flower child look by Laura Ashley; left, today's Ashley look for the 1993 autumn/winter collection.

STYLE MAKERS

Lamine Kouyate
 CAST-OFF COUTURE

PARIS — In a sterile art gallery on the Avenue Montaigne, not far from the Plaza Athénée, Lamine Kouyate, the designer behind the clothing line he calls Xuly-Bet, was tending off buyers from Paris, New York and Milan and thinking of Mali, his homeland. His raggedy, wraithlike clothes hung limply from thin wire hangers, a homesick chorus line longing for hot dusty streets and sunshine.

"Mali was really a cultural cradle," he said. "The ancestry is strong, but people stay very open to foreign influences. I knew more about rock and funk in the '70s than any of the kids in Paris when I got here."

In a city accustomed to \$10,000 couture dresses, Kouyate's \$10 tank tops and \$50 shirt dresses — a much-coveted, much-imitated look on the Paris streets — are annoying the fashion establishment. Paris, after all, is the couture capital.

In Kouyate's hands, "couture" is a patchwork of rough-hewn, cast-off and factory surplus clothing — rent, dismembered and then sutured together like field wounds with coarse thread. Each piece has its own scars, its own pied beauty. Skin peeks through taut stitches, making the wearer's body part of the mosaic of roots and yarn.

Kouyate, 31, described the results as an ongoing economic prob-

lem, one that informs not just his personal history, but his designs.

"At home, all the products come from foreign pieces," he said. "They're imported from everywhere, made for a different world, with another culture in mind. A sweater arrives in one of the hottest moments of the year. So you cut the sleeves off it to make it cooler. Or a woman will get a magazine with a photo of a Chanel suit in it, and she'll ask a tailor to make it out of African fabric. It completely re-creates the look. Much of what you

Each piece has its own scars, its own pied beauty.

see in Mali and Senegal is like that: it's not the same culture, but it comes from the same cultural base."

Xuly-Bet lets Mali impose itself on the rest of the world. It means, roughly translated, "voyeur."

"But it isn't just a voyeur," he said. "It's more than that. Xuly-Bet is someone who tries to break through appearances. In Senegal, the real meaning is 'keep your eyes open.' Like this." He pulls his eyes wide with his thumbs and index fingers.

Kouyate never wastes a word or a gesture. He is as anti-waste as his fashion. Sleepy-eyed, his newsboy bag slung across his chest and knit cap pulled low on his forehead, Kouyate looks no more threatening

to the status quo than Karl Lagerfeld probably did when he started out.

Kouyate's shows have no pretensions to high-fashion presentations; they are studiously the opposite. This year, his models wore Band-Aids as accessories — the putty-colored ones stood out like tattoos against dark skin. "People have gone through the jungle of life," he said, "and those are to cover the scars where they oiled to be bandaged up."

"It's good for a woman to have something rough on her," Kouyate continued. "It's like a fetish. That first collection I did, I loved — big threads hanging. Now, it's more professional. Then it was strong."

Kouyate gave his first show a year ago. He invited everyone to the Tuileries and pulled a tourist bus alongside all the others lined up there. Out marched 20 ragged models, holding radios to their ears. They danced on the dirt path, then back onto the tour bus, and it pulled away.

It was an artful presentation, designed to create a buzz. And it did. In March, Samaritaine, a Paris department store, lent him a floor to show his collection and opened a small shop devoted to his work. No one knows yet how Senegal style will sell in the United States; Allure magazine has Xuly-Bet on the cover of the May issue and Barneys New York and Charivari will carry the line next fall.

The way Kouyate tells it, the urge to sew came on him one day like the urge to smoke or seaze.

But he didn't know how. Or as he proudly put it, "I didn't have a complex." So when he took two old shirts and ran rough thread between them in jagged stitches, he said, "I looked like Frankenstein."

Kouyate was born in Bamako, two years after Mali declared its independence from France. When he was 14, his parents moved to Paris for two years. Then his father, Seydou Badian Kouyate, took a consulting post with Unesco in Dakar, the capital of Senegal.

It was then that he decided to become an architect and applied to the Architecture School of Strasbourg, where he studied for three years. He's now finishing his architecture degree in Paris.

When he moved to Paris in 1986, Kouyate submerged himself in the city's artists' colony. His Xuly-Bet store/showroom/design studio is in l'Hôpital Epithème, a government-owned compound temporarily given over to artists.

In September, when the former hospital will become a retirement home, all the artists will have to move on to another Warren, and an auction of the tenant's work, including Kouyate's designs, will be held.

"All I knew about Paris when I got here was that it was romantic," Kouyate said. "Still, I was nostalgic for Mali. When I was young, we played in groups in the streets, and here I was really isolated. It made me realize how much I loved the whole spirit of Africa."

"Africa is an old world, but it's completely a virgin. There are just

so many possibilities there. No rules. Nothing is established. Here, there is nothing to be done to break the Establishment."

Try telling that to the established designers, some of whom are already adopting bits and pieces of Xuly-Bet patchwork designs, even

if they can't adopt the prices. "I know, but we have the original," he said. "They don't know why they're copying. We have it. We know."

Amy M. Spindler

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Herald Tribune

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

SEVEN players tied for first place in the New York Open at the Ramada Hotel in Manhattan April 7 to 11. They were Alexander Goldin of Russia, Ferdinand Hellers of Sweden, Lev Alburk and Joel Benjamin of Manhattan, Jaan Elovest of Estonia and Utut Adianto of Indonesia, all grandmasters, along with Ilya Gurevich of Massachusetts, an international master. Each won a \$2,725 prize for his 7-2 score.

Benjamin defeated Alburk with a sharp counterattack in Round 5, but the Russian emigre, underdog, kept winning and by the time the last round was finished, he stood equal with Benjamin and the five others heading the field.

Years ago, Vasily Smyslov, a former world champion, invented an anti-Gruenfeld system with 4 Nf3 Bg7 5 ed Nd5 6 Bd2 O-O 7 c3. Here, however, Alburk left out 4 Nf3 in favor of the more aggressive 4 cd Nd5 5 Bd2 Bg7 6 c4, the

drawback being that on 6... Nb6, White had to expend another tempo, with 7 Be3, to protect his d pawn.

With 8 a4, Alburk continued in his overly eager vein, and after 8... a5 9 Be2 Nb6 10 d5 (10 Nf3 Bg4 11 d5 would have been more secure) Nb4 11 Re1, Benjamin jabbed strongly at the white center with 11... f5! Alburk charged with 12 Nb5 only to encounter 12... c6! 13 de Qd1 14 Kd1 Na4.

With 15 Be4 Kh8 16 Ne7, Alburk was looking forward to 16... Rb8 17 Bx7, but Benjamin lashed out with 16... f4!, when 17 Bf4 Rf4 18 Na8 Rf2 would have yielded Black a powerful attack. But after 17 Na8 fe, he still had a mighty initiative.

Benjamin said, "He should have played 19 Ke2 so that I would have had to give my KB for his rook instead of exchanging a knight for it with 19 Bh3 Nc3 20 Rc3 Be3. Of course, he wanted to use an advanced passed pawn to create threats after 21 c7."



Position after 16 Ne7

On 22... a4, Alburk could not stop for 23 Re1 because 23... ab 24 Rc3 Be6! 25 Nb6 (or 25 Nd4 Be4) b2 wins for Black.

After 25... ed, Alburk might have tried 26 Rc3, but then 26... de 27 Nd2 Na6 28 h3 (on 28 Rc3, 28... Bg4 29 Kf1 e3 30 Nf3 Ne7! 31 Rc7 Rf3! wins outright) b4 29 Rc6 Ne7! 30 Rc7 Bx6 31 Nbc4 h3!

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black
1	2	3	4
1 d4	Nf6	17 Na6	Rc
2 c4	g6	18 Nc3	Bxc3
3 e4	g7	19 Bg5	Rd8
4 cd	Nb6	20 Rc3	Bc5
5 a4	Bg7	21 e7	h5
6 f3	Nc6	22 Kc2	g4
7 Bc3	O-O	23 Bx6	ed
8 Bb2	h6	24 Bc3	h3
9 Bb3	Ne4	25 Ne7	h2
10 Bc2	Nd4	26 Ne5	h1
11 Bc3	Nc3	27 Nd2	Na6
12 Nf3	Ne4	28 h3	h3
13 Bb2	Nd4	29 Kf1	e3
14 Kc2	Nc3	30 Nf3	Ne7!
15 Bc4	Nd4	31 Rc7	Rf3!
16 Ne7	h4	32 Rc6	Ne7!
		33 Rc7	Bx6
		34 h3!	h3!

JAVICO 150

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Bosnian Breakthrough?

President Bill Clinton's escalation of pressure on the Serbs to make peace in Bosnia appears to be yielding encouraging results. In the most hopeful sign in months, the recalcitrant leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, has signed the international peace plan designed to end fighting in the Balkans. If the Serbs really mean to halt their genocidal onslaught, this is indeed a diplomatic triumph. Under the peace plan approved on Sunday in Greece, the Bosnian Serbs would be forced to yield roughly a third of the territory they have seized and would be denied the corridors they seek to link Serbian-held territory in Bosnia and Croatia with Serbia proper.

Intramural Trade War

The American president calls for raising the tariff on Japanese minivans tenfold; his Treasury Department puts the proposal on indefinite hold. The president promises to hold up the free trade agreement with Mexico until he negotiates stringent conditions on the environment and labor; his chief trade negotiator, Mickey Kantor, goes before Congress to propose more conditions. The president vows to push the Uruguay Round of international trade talks to conclusion; U.S. negotiators stymie negotiations.

Silly Season on Campus

Campus speech codes outlawing racially offensive speech have not, on the whole, fared well in the courts. Those at the universities of Michigan and Wisconsin, for instance, were successfully challenged as unconstitutionally "overbroad and vague." For an illustration of these terms and the absurd difficulties and injustice to which they can lead, a disciplinary saga unfolding at the University of Pennsylvania provides a sobering example. The facts of the case, which has received extra attention because the university's president, Sheldon Hackney, is President Bill Clinton's nominee in chair the National Endowment for the Humanities, have an antic quality.



Bosnia: Progress, Maybe, After Much Lost Time

WASHINGTON — What happened when the United States made it plain that further murder and rape in Bosnia would result in the bombing of Serbian positions and the arming of Bosnia defenders? Suddenly the light of reason seemed to illuminate the Serbian leadership. The realization that conquest might have a high cost — not only that uniformed killers would be killed but that Serbian civilians would suffer — caused the dictator in Belgrade to send word to his stooge within Bosnia to sign on the dotted line.

Shultz's Strength Would Have Helped

WASHINGTON — One of the many revealing passages in George Shultz's new book on his years as secretary of state, "Turmoil and Triumph," deals with the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut in 1982. Israeli forces occupying the city sent Christian Phalangist militia units into Palestinian refugee camps, where they killed hundreds of civilians. At 11 P.M. on Sunday, Sept. 19, the Israeli ambassador in Washington, Moshe Arens, came to see Secretary Shultz.

Beware This Dogma of Free Trade

SAN FRANCISCO — Washington insiders, including President Bill Clinton, talk as if free trade were a magic bullet that automatically raises wages and generates jobs. Yet since 1973 American trade with other countries has doubled while the average weekly paycheck has fallen by 18 percent, adjusted for inflation. The American economy got bigger — national income per capita grew by 28 percent — but the benefits were channeled to those with the highest incomes. Under the banner of free trade, American employers continue the hemorrhaging of U.S. jobs to sup-

For Clinton, A Blessing With an 'F'

WASHINGTON — If the Serbs are an government is serious this time about ending the fighting in Bosnia — a large "F" — it is a little political boon for President Bill Clinton. It would mean that by signaling his readiness to use military force, the new president has helped achieve a humanitarian and geopolitical goal that eluded his predecessor — and other Western leaders.

It would allow him to return his focus to his shaky domestic agenda, rather than undertaking the difficult task of persuading a skeptical U.S. public that America's national interest requires intervention in a poorly understood ethnic conflict. And it would spare him from being forced by his own rhetoric into a camouflaged, but very real, conflict with American military leaders.

Clinton was elected to fix the economy and move forward on neglected social and political reforms. They include the economic reports are shaky, his program is in jeopardy on Capitol Hill, and the last thing they wanted was for Mr. Clinton to have to focus his energies and divert his presidential rhetoric to the cause of curbing Serbian aggression.

Clinton's plans for the use of force will have to go forward. Only that realistic threat can see the case-fire is maintained and steps are taken toward a real end of the human disaster in Bosnia. It would have been so easy to prevent if George Shultz had been there two years ago to speak out against the indecency. Of course he would have to have had a president strong enough to back him up, but we know what he would have done if he did not get the backing. Eight years ago the military under the Reagan administration tried to make him take a polygraph test as part of a general investigation of the detectors. He said, "The minute I am told that I'm not trusted is the day I leave." They dropped the poly.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

- 1893: Pyramid Pedalers
CAIRO — The irrepressible bicycle has worked its way to the banks of the Nile. Thanks to the patronage of His Highness Prince Ibrahim Fasha Rachid, a cyclist race took place recently at Helouan-les-Bains — probably the oldest watering place in the world. It is recorded that Ramses II, nearly 2,000 years B.C., sent lepers there to be cured. It is situated on the right bank of the Nile opposite the Pyramids of Saqqara. What a surprise it must have been for these venerable monuments to look down upon a modern bicycle contest.
1918: Pause in Flanders
FRENCH BATTLEFRONT — Now that the first phase of the Flanders battle is over, a survey may be made in light of valuable figures. The Germans started out with the idea of tearing the British and French armies apart and destroying the isolated British forces. A total of 186 German divisions have been used. Sixty-six divisions remain unused; ten of these are made up of poor forces incapable of an offensive. Franco-British units have succeeded in stopping the furious onslaught of this formidable German mass of 2.5 million men. The number of Allied divisions ready to continue the battle is greater than the number of unused German divisions.
1943: Allies Advance
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA — From our New York edition, American troops in the northern sector of the Tunisia front this morning (May 3) broke through the line the Germans had held tenaciously during recent days and under a swift advance of 15 miles, capturing the important junction town of Mateur and placing themselves within 19 miles of Bizerte. The Americans took prisoner several hundred Germans. This is the greatest advance by Allied forces since Axis armies took up their stand in northeastern Tunisia.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
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For Johnny...
Our impress... we can't wait
HOTEL
TEL

OPINION

For Johnny to Learn, Effort Is Required

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's "school reform plan," submitted to Congress recently, continues a tradition of national hypocrisy. The main reason most American students don't do as well as they might is that they do not work very hard. Yet almost all school reform proposals (including Bill Clinton's) conveniently skip the subject of student effort, as if it did not exist.

percent of the Americans did more than two hours of homework a day, the fifth lowest. In France, 55 percent did two hours of homework; in Korea, 41 percent. It is not that American students are exceptionally lazy. The schools simply do not demand much of them, and in this, the schools merely do what the public wants. Harold Stevenson, an educational psychologist, has studied popular attitudes on this. Most American parents dismiss the poor showing of U.S. students in international comparisons as not reflecting "the abilities of their children or their children's schools," as he wrote in a recent Scientific American.

Parents want to be told that their children are doing all right. Schools do precisely this, because they fear offending their major constituency, parents. Schools maintain low standards that permit most students to do passably well. We Americans have adopted a system of almost automatic promotions and enormous grade inflation. Any school that did otherwise — that raised standards, lowered grades and held back students — would face huge pressures from parents and school administrators to conform to the norm.

compared. Moreover, the Clinton plan prohibits the state tests from being used "to make decisions regarding graduation, grade promotion or retention of students." Does this convince John or Jane to work harder or take school more seriously? No. The idea is that if parents see their schools are not performing well, they will somehow force the schools to improve. Not likely. We already know which schools do well and which don't.

We could do better. Tougher standards matter only if they affect students directly. The federal government might require students applying for federal college aid (about half those going to college) to pass a qualifying test. The message would be: If you don't learn in high school, you will not go to college on public money. For other students, employers could be encouraged to use national tests and high school transcripts for hiring decisions. The message: The better you do in high school, the better job you may get. What is essential is to make the school experience relevant, in immediate, obvious ways, to most students.

But Congress has repeatedly refused to impose a meaningful academic requirement on federal college aid. And civil rights law deters employers from using general tests or high school records. Companies are supposed to use tests related to specific jobs. Anything that merely indicates general competence or diligence is legally suspect. Congress shows little willingness to change that, either.

What passes for "school reform" really aims to navigate the contradictions of public opinion. Politicians want to "do something" without frightening parents. The solution is a "blame the schools" agenda that makes impersonal institutions responsible for students' shortcomings. It will not work.

The point is not that school must be drudgery or that homework is all that matters. Genuine learning is exciting. The act of discovery stirs the imagination. The mastery of new skills builds confidence. But learning and mastery require effort, just as excellence in anything, from sports to music, requires effort. And the effort must come from students.

Schools cannot perform miracles. Teachers cannot teach if students do not take school seriously, and if teachers must struggle to win students' attention, teaching will not be an attractive profession. Schools can do lots of things better, but none will matter unless students are motivated to work harder. The real villain is popular complacency that holds otherwise.

The Washington Post

Down With History, Down With Truth

By Michiko Kakutani

NEW YORK — Last month, in the very week when the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum opened in Washington, the Roper Organization reported that 22 percent of the American adults it polled said it seemed possible that the Holocaust had never happened. An additional 12 percent said they did not know if it was possible.

These startling statistics underscore a disturbing phenomenon that has gained momentum in recent years in both America and Europe: a growing ignorance about the Holocaust on the part of ordinary citizens, and the growing visibility of "revisionist historians," who are trying to whitewash, even erase from memory, the Nazi atrocities of World War II.

Some of these "revisionist" argue that the Holocaust never occurred at all, that, in the words of one "revisionist historian," it was all a "gigantic politico-financial swindle whose beneficiaries are the state of Israel and international Zionism." The gas chambers never existed, say these deniers, and the deaths at Auschwitz and other camps simply resulted from disease.

Others, known as "minimizers," argue that the Nazis' actions were defensive, undertaken to protect the German nation from a dangerous enemy, the Jews who died were simply the casualties of a war like any other. Two new books — "Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory" by Deborah E. Lipstadt, and "Assassins of Memory: Essays on the Denial of the Holocaust," by Pierre Vidal-Naquet — emphasize that such "revisionists" can no longer be shrugged off as harmless crackpots, confined to the lunatic right-wing fringe.

Since the mid-1970s, as they have increasingly camouflaged their anti-Semitic agenda in more muted language and academic pretensions, they have begun to talk shows, mainstream, gaining access to talk shows, university publications and political debate. Holocaust denial bulletin boards, which are used by white-power and neo-Nazi groups to schedule meetings and disseminate information anonymously. And television talk show hosts now invite Holocaust deniers to debate survivors on the air, arguing that "different perspectives" have a right to be heard.

Why have Holocaust deniers become more conspicuous in recent years? In the first place, it has been nearly 50 years since the liberation of the Nazi death camps, and there are fewer and fewer Holocaust survivors around to provide firsthand testimony about the crimes. With the events of World War II receding in time, there is a natural tendency to forget.

A collection of German essays called "Forever in the Shadow of Hitler" makes frighteningly clear that this tendency has been heightened in Europe by a desire to sanitize the past and shrug off its responsibility for the Nazis' crimes, a desire to put a final punctuation point on the painful events of World War II and begin again with a blank slate.

As for America, it has been a youthful nation, disinclined to dwell on the past and the darker impulses of human nature. It is not hard to see how the "good tidings," in the words of

one denier, that the Holocaust did not occur might find fertile ground in a country brought up on Enlightenment hope and the optimism of the transcendentalists and pioneers. The very monstrosity of the Nazis' plans to exterminate the Jews can fuel the insidious assertions of the "revisionists." The radical evil espoused by Hitler is hard for many well-meaning people to comprehend.

Prejudice and anti-Semitism remain realities in contemporary America. And there is the simple problem of the ignorance that has become rampant among young people. A recent survey of students at Ivy League colleges revealed that 75 percent did not know that Abraham Lincoln wrote the words "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Many of these young people, like many of their elders, get their history from movies and television, media that are taking increasing liberties with the truth, routinely hurrying fact and fiction, and distorting real events to make dramatic or ideological points. Ms. Lipstadt points out in "Denying the Holocaust" that points out in "Denying the Holocaust" that to alter dramatically the way established truth is transmitted from generation to generation. They help to create an intellectual climate in which "no fact, no event, and no aspect of history has any fixed meaning or content."

Holocaust deniers exploit the backlash against political correctness, using arguments about free speech and First Amendment rights to have their assertions more simply another point of view, they petition for equal time under the guise of promoting free inquiry. The belief held by many multiculturalists that history (and textbooks) must be rewritten to include the experiences of blacks, women and other groups whose pasts have been misrepresented or ignored has inadvertently helped to create an atmosphere in which Holocaust deniers can gain a foothold in academia.

Students have become accustomed to seeing traditional readings of history overturned; Columbus's "discovery" of America is now portrayed in politically correct histories as the beginning of an imperial rpe of an Edenic world; the settling of the American West, once depicted in the triumphalist terms of Manifest Destiny, is now described by some politically correct historians as the violent westward march of greedy, genocidal land-robbers.

Given these developments, even well-intentioned students might be tempted to confuse differing interpretations of the past with what the Holocaust deniers are engaged in doing — assailing the actuality of the past.

Some assertions by radical Afro-centrists also threaten to turn history into propaganda. Leonard Jeffries, former chairman of the black studies department at City College in New York, has contended that "rich Jews helped finance the slave trade." Other Afro-centrists have tried to argue, without real historical evidence, that a black Egypt was the mother of all Western culture, or that explorers from Africa discovered South America.

The cover for such unfounded assertions, the critic Robert Hughes observes in his eloquent book "Culture of Complaint: The Fraying of

America," is the politically correct notion "that all statements about history are expressions of power; History is only written by the winners and truth is political and unknowable, unless some victim knows it in his or her bones."

The argument is given an additional absurd twist by Holocaust deniers, who perversely argue that the Germans were the real victims of World War II, that they, not the Jews, were the ones who suffered unjustly.

Such preposterous claims are more likely to find an audience in a cultural zeitgeist in which all truth is deemed subjective and all facts are made subject to re-evaluation. This fact is a relic of a more innocent, an Orwellian dystopia, is the world today as it is envisioned by the increasingly influential deconstructionist movement, which has gained ascendancy at American universities in the last two decades. Deconstruction is a method of textual analysis that has been applied to literature, history, even law, and that focuses on language's "unreliability" and the "indeterminacy" of texts. It has its own curious relationship with Nazism and the denial of the Holocaust.

Deconstruction was the 60s brainchild of Jacques Derrida, a philosopher and former Sorbonne professor, who was deeply influenced by the work of the philosopher Martin Heidegger. When Heidegger's links to Nazism (he was a dues-paying member of a Nazi party from 1933 to 1945) created an uproar among intellectuals in the late '80s, Derrida tied himself into knots trying to mitigate his intellectual mentor's actions.

Had Heidegger broken his postwar silence over revelations about the Nazi death camps, Mr. Derrida argued, other intellectuals "would then be more likely to feel dismissed from the duty" of re-examining his thought.

As Derrida Lehman noted in his book "Signs of the Times: Deconstruction and the Fall of Paul de Man," similarly convoluted arguments were also advanced by Mr. Derrida in defense of his own follower, Mr. de Man, a Yale professor and America's foremost proponent of literary deconstruction — who, it was revealed in 1987, had written for pro-Nazi publications during World War II.

Mr. Derrida characterized Mr. de Man's wartime writings as the work that "a very young man wrote for a newspaper, almost a half century ago, for less than two years, in very singular private and political circumstances, many of which remain unclear to us."

The point here is not that deconstruction is some sort of secret neo-Nazi tool; it obviously is not. The point is that deconstruction purveys a stylish nihilistic view of the world, that all truth is elusive and therefore futile. Such critical approaches irreparably divorce intellectual discourse from morality and ethics, and posit an ahistorical world in which actions have no consequences and language has no real meaning.

Together with society's current eagerness to blur the lines between fact and fantasy, reality and appearance, the deconstructionist and like-minded thinkers foster a climate in which ideologues and propagandists, like the Holocaust deniers, can try to assail those two pillars of human civilization, memory and truth.

The New York Times

No school can compensate for students who don't work hard.

ogies, "standards" or more "choice." Students' learning and skills will somehow (miraculously, it seems) improve. It is all painless. Let us grant that many American schools are lousy. But schools do not learn, students do. No school can compensate for students who do not work hard, and most international comparisons confirm that this is a major problem.

In a 1991 study of 15 countries, American 13-year-olds ranked 14th in math achievement. Only 29



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Japan and Militarism

Regarding "The Barriers to Action: Are Mainly Self-Imposed" (Opinion, March 29) by Gerald Segal:

The current legislation for sending Japan's Self-Defense Forces on United Nations peacekeeping operations is based on shaky grounds of questionable constitutionality. Rightist politicians, in the name of making an "international contribution," pushed the bill through the Diet to send Japanese troops abroad at all costs. My concern is that these hawks' real intention may be to edge Japan back to the status of a military power.

Many Asian nations are still skeptical about Japan's military role overseas. Many Japanese are concerned about the possible danger, even if it is not imminent, involved in such a role.

TAKASHI AKUTSU, Tokyo.

Taxing the Rich

Art Buchwald's April 1 column ("Fairness? It's a Big Lie") asks, "What exactly is a fair share of taxes?" Somebody should ask that of President Bill Clinton.

Last year, he campaigned on the politics-of-envy slogan that the rich should pay their "fair share" of taxes, as if they were not doing so already. Yet the Tax Foundation in Washington, says that the top 5 percent of American income-earners in 1990 paid 42.9 percent of total U.S. income taxes, up from 36.4 percent in 1980. The highest 10 percent paid 53.9 percent of taxes in 1990, up from 48.8 percent in 1980.

If America is the land of opportunity, where does tax fairness end and tax plunder begin?

JOHN G. MCCARTHY Jr., Geneva.

AIDS in Thailand

In the April 10-11 issue, an article on child prostitution states that "one UNESCO study estimated that 2 million Thai females work as prostitutes and that 800,000 are ad-

olescents and children." As a University of Michigan sociology professor and visiting researcher at the Institute of Population Studies at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, may I make a few points?

The UNESCO figures imply that an absurd proportion of girls (about one in four aged 13 to 17) and an implausible proportion of women are involved in commercial sex. These unbelievably high estimates are typically cited by organizations with interests in encouraging public attention for the presswork, and are based on sheer guesswork.

Reasonably solid estimates are available, based on semiannual canvasses conducted nationwide by the Health Ministry. After correcting for some undercount, as assessed in an independent study by the Thai Red Cross, it is clear that commercial sex workers number between 100,000 and 200,000, and that only a small minority are children. This is still a substantial number, but is at most one-tenth the level cited for the overall figure, and the number of child prostitutes is a far smaller fraction.

In an article on April 8 dealing with the feared AIDS epidemic in Eastern Europe, Michael Merson, director of the World Health Organization's global program on AIDS, is quoted as citing Thailand as a country that considered AIDS "an African disease" that "could not happen here." While there was an initial hesitancy to admit to a problem, ever since it became evident in 1989 that a serious epidemic had started, the Thai government, and especially the Health Ministry, has been perhaps the most open and aggressive of any developing country in dealing with the scourge, and appears to be having major success in changing risk behaviors.

JOHN KNODEL, Bangkok.

Religious Hucksters

With all the soul-searching going on after the tragedy in Waco, Texas, little attention has been paid to the enormous amount of tolerance

American society has for unscrupulous religious con men, who promise everything from eternal life to cures for cancer.

If a fellow in a white jacket goes on television and promises to grow hair on bald heads and he can't back up his claims with the regulators, he stands a chance of paying a large fine, even spending time in jail. Promises to cure your bad back, bring you prosperity or help you live forever, on the other hand, are just sort of laughed at by most people. But those who suffer, who have all but given up hope, grasp at anything, even turning themselves and their money over to religious predators. Because freedom of religion is guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, we Americans are loath to regulate what is called deceptive practices by phony holy men. Until we get up the courage to do so, the weak and vulnerable in society will continue to be fair game.

JOEL BRUCE, Calgary, Alberta.

A Very Close Second

Regarding "The NCAA Showdown at Last" (Sports, April 6) by Malcolm Moran:

The article says that North Carolina has played in the NCAA collegiate basketball tournament's Final 16 for 13 consecutive years, adding, "The next longest streak is 3." Is the writer aware that UCLA appeared in the Final 4 no fewer than 11 times during 12 years (1964-1975) winning 10 times, including 7 consecutive titles from 1967 to 1973, probably the only record in all sports that has little chance of ever being broken?

RAYMOND HARRIS, Limoges, France.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Advertisement for Hotel du Rhône Geneva. Text: 'HOTEL DU RHÔNE GENEVA. Our impressive renovation is complete we can't wait to show you the results. It's time to switch to "the Rhône"!'. Includes phone and fax numbers: TEL. (41 22) 731 98 31 FAX (41 22) 732 45 58.

World Cup USA 94 advertisement showing a map of the United States with dots representing international calling numbers for various countries. Includes a list of countries and their respective phone numbers.

Advertisement for Sprint's 'Country to Country' service. Text: 'Now calling country to country is as easy as connecting the dots. Introducing country to country calling from Sprint Express. An easier way to connect with the U.S. or just about any other point on earth. And you don't even have to be a Sprint customer. All you have to do is tear out the Sprint Express country access numbers listed here. Dial the access number of the country you're in to connect with a Sprint operator, or to obtain additional country numbers. You can bill your call to your Sprint FONCARD, your U.S. local calling card, or collect to the U.S. No foreign operators. No unfamiliar currencies. No problems. Connect practically any two countries you like. It's just that easy with Sprint Express.' Includes a list of countries and their respective phone numbers.

NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include the national closing prices of the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued on page 12)

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.25
MSFT	45.00	+0.10
ORCL	35.00	+0.15
INTL	25.00	+0.05
DISC	15.00	+0.02
WALD	12.00	+0.01
AMZN	10.00	+0.03
GOOG	8.00	+0.05
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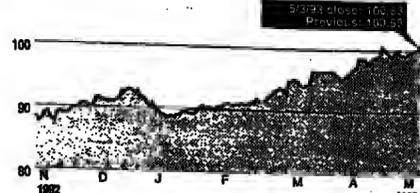
BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, May 4, 1993



THE TRIB INDEX 100.83

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Region	Approx. weighting	Close	Prev.	% change
Asia/Pacific	25%	111.83	111.06	+0.69
Europe	40%	98.38	98.12	+0.26
N. America	35%	98.50	98.30	+0.20

Industrial Sectors	Max. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	102.13	101.85	+0.27
Utilities	112.06	112.14	-0.07
Finance	102.27	102.06	+0.21
Services	108.40	108.32	+0.07
Capital Goods	101.85	101.42	+0.23
High Materials	103.22	103.15	+0.07
Consumer Goods	89.16	88.44	+0.81
Miscellaneous	102.58	103.54	-0.95

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

The Ruhr Struggles to Rebuild

By Ferdinand Protzman
New York Times Service

DUISBURG, Germany — In its heyday, Germany's Ruhr industrial region was an awesome economic engine. Set atop one of the world's richest bituminous coal fields, the 1,771 square mile (4,448 square kilometer) maze of cities, towns, mines and steel mills produced 80 percent of Germany's iron and steel during the 1920s.

The Krupp and Thyssen family dynasties arose here and their weapons plants became the arsenal for German leaders from Bismarck to Hitler. After World War II, Ruhr coal fueled the "economic miracle" of reconstruction.

Now it is the Ruhr that needs rebuilding, and no miracle is in sight. The area called *der Pott*, the pot, by its 5.4 million inhabitants still accounts for 8 percent of Western Germany's industrial output, valued at \$100 billion.

But Germany is in a severe recession and the Ruhr has become a microcosm of the nation's economic woes in the post-communist era. Instead of acting as an engine of growth, the region's economy is expected to contract by at least 2 percent this year.

The crisis highlights the structural problems that have plagued the Ruhr and the world's other rust-belt industrial areas since

the 1960s, as well as the broader weaknesses in the German economy that have been underscored by the recession: operating costs that are among the highest in Europe, ossified management structures and high-priced but no longer state-of-the-art products.

About one-quarter of Germany's 50 largest concerns are based in the Ruhr and only a handful of them are prospering.

Such extraordinary events as German unification and the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe have also contributed to the region's woes. The steel crisis worsened dramatically when the Iron Curtain was lifted, releasing a flood of cheap Eastern European steel on Western Europe's market and depressing prices by almost 40 percent.

Before German unification in 1990, the Ruhr's plight could have been eased by government subsidies, which have kept the coal industry alive since it began declining in the 1950s. But Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative coalition government is already spending some \$80 billion a year on rebuilding Eastern Germany and has little money left over for the Ruhr, the stronghold of the opposition Social Democratic Party.

So the Ruhr finds itself struggling with little outside help to make the leap from a region dependent on heavy industry to one

with a broad mix of businesses. Its political leaders have been looking closely at cities that can be considered models for such a transition, and Pittsburgh tops their list.

One of those leaders is Richard Klein, city manager of Duisburg, a gritty, working-class city of 450,000 built in the Middle Ages where the Ruhr River joins the Rhine. Duisburg, which claims to be the world's largest inland port, has been hit hard by the crisis.

"I've visited Pittsburgh and seen what can be done to bring a city back," said Mr. Stein, a trim, balding 49-year-old with a degree in city planning and a doctorate in economics.

"And that's what we will do here."

Mr. Stein and other local officials have taken a page from Pittsburgh's book: attract high-technology companies, build up the service sector and promote research and development. Growing steadily since the 1980s, the service sector has become the biggest employer in the Ruhr, accounting for about 1.2 million of the region's 2 million jobs.

Not everyone has been won over by this approach, however. Union officials argue that replacing well-paid industrial jobs with lower-paid service-sector jobs is not a recipe for regional revival.

But creating new industrial and manufacturing jobs is the goal.

See RUHR, Page 10

Northwest Sets Key Concessions In Union Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — The two largest unions at Northwest Airlines said Monday that they had reached tentative agreements on contract concessions the struggling carrier needs to survive.

The agreement does not include the Air Line Pilots Association, which Machinists union officials say is crucial for the package's success, and is contingent on bankers agreeing to restructure Northwest's loans.

Members of the machinists union and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which represents flight attendants, still must ratify the agreement, a process that could take up to six weeks.

John Massetti, a spokesman for the International Association of Machinists, said details of the concessions package would not be made public until it is presented to the union's 26,000 Northwest members in the coming weeks. But the union said the agreement did address "labor-cost savings, job security, employee stock ownership, corporate governance, restructuring and other relevant matters."

"We look at it as an investment for our job protection," said Tom Petersen, president of Machinists District 143.

The unions will get a significant equity stake in the airline and guaranteed jobs for current employees in exchange for the concessions, Mr. Petersen said. "It's a historic agreement," he told reporters at a press briefing. "They haven't sold off routes and aircraft like some of the other airlines have by the time labor has gotten involved."

He also said the agreement was contingent on "all the players getting on board."

The president of Northwest, John Daburg, issued a statement saying, "The agreements with the International Association of Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters are important and necessary steps toward the financial restructuring and the reduction of costs Northwest requires to aggressively compete in the marketplace. Discussions with representatives of our other labor groups continue. These talks are

progressing and we are hopeful and optimistic about them."

The airline's six unions agreed in November to negotiate \$900 million in contract concessions over three years. The unions formed a coalition to negotiate with the airline, but the Machinists and the Teamsters broke away in mid-March.

The unions initially wanted 80 percent of the carrier's equity but Northwest offered just 20 percent to a March 1 response.

A proposal made March 26 by the Air Line Pilots Association and three smaller unions asked for a 50 percent equity stake divided among all six unions.

Northwest had a loss of more than \$1 billion in 1992, its third consecutive yearly loss.

(UPI, AP, Bloomberg)

U.S. Complaint Revives Japan Scandals

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Just as the government of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa thought it was getting past the tales of bribery and corrupt bidding practices linking Japanese leaders to the construction industry, the scandals have been given new life by an unexpected and very unwelcome set of investigators: trade negotiators of the U.S. administration.

The United States trade representative, Mickey Kantor, made no reference to the seemingly endless string of scandals when he threatened to impose sanctions against Tokyo if negotiations did not fur-

ther open American access to construction contracts in 60 days.

But it was obvious to everyone — including many in the Japanese press, who conceded over the weekend that Mr. Kantor had a point when he termed the market "fundamentally closed" — that the scandals are the best evidence the United States could marshal.

Ever since the arrest two months ago of Shin Kanemaru, 78, the former power broker of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, newspapers have been filled with "disclosures" that one major government project or another was awarded to a Japanese construction company under suspicious circumstances.

The accusations, many involving projects that have been whispered about for years, cover everything from the multibillion dollar project to build a test track for a magnetically levitated bullet train, being built in Mr. Kanemaru's home district, to a giant tunnel and bridge being built across Tokyo Bay.

Construction companies are believed to have been the biggest

source of the \$50 million in financial instruments, cash and gold bars found in Mr. Kanemaru's offices. He has since been released from jail, and is awaiting trial on tax evasion charges.

Japanese officials have long attempted to characterize such scandals as a purely domestic matter. But the new American complaints, and threats of investigations into how American companies have been excluded from important contracts, could shatter that facade.

At this point, the government is chiefly concerned with more revelations proving that *dango* — the secret, illegal meetings among Japanese construction executives to decide which company will be the successful bidder for a government project — still thrives in Japan.

Over the weekend, officials were loathe to concede any link between the bid-rigging revealed in Mr. Kanemaru's case and others like it, and the American contention that the system is rigged.

But even the Japanese commen-

Finance Chief Moves to IBM From Chrysler

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ARMONK, New York — International Business Machines Corp. said Monday it had hired Jerome J. Steffen, Chrysler Corp.'s chief financial officer, to take control of its finances.

Mr. Steffen, 54, was one of Chrysler's key executives, presiding over the automaker's negotiations to extend a \$6.8 billion line of credit last summer and two stock offerings that raised more than \$2 billion.

Paul Rizzo, IBM's previous chief financial officer, will remain at the company as an adviser to the chairman, Louis V. Gerstner Jr., overseeing manufacturing and development. He remains vice chairman.

There had been speculation Christopher J. Steffen, who quit as Eastman Kodak Co.'s CFO, would get the IBM job. A temporary replacement for Mr. Steffen was named Monday.

(Page 10) (Reuters, AP)

ators who attacked Mr. Kantor as a bully made no effort to argue that public-works projects are allocated in Japan according to merit.

"To our regret, there are various areas in which Japan must improve," the Yomiuri Shimbun, a major daily with strong ties to the governing party, said in an editorial on Sunday. "The awarding of public-works contracts is not transparent," it continued, adding later that "the current system is a hotbed of bid-rigging and cozy relations among politicians, bureaucrats and members of the construction industry. The system is a strong barrier to foreign companies."

As many lesser players in the construction industry are quick to point out, the system is not rigged against foreigners as much as it is rigged against any outsiders. Even Japanese companies without the right connections find that some contracts are mysteriously awarded before bids are sought, and others are suddenly stripped from one company and given to another with no explanations.

Thinking Ahead

A Sacrificial Peseta for ERM

By Rogmead Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — If they are serious about getting their plans for economic and monetary union back on track, it will soon be time for the EC countries to take the next step in restoring the credibility of their battered currency system — the European exchange-rate mechanism. That means that the nine surviving ERM members must sacrifice one of their number to show they have learned the lessons of last autumn's costly and undignified currency upheavals.

Fortunately, the ideal sacrificial victim is at hand. It comes in the shape of the beautiful Spanish peseta, still worth too much despite two recent devaluations.

The ERM survivors have passed the first milestone on the comeback road. Led by the Bundesbank, they have beaten off attacks on the French franc and the Danish krone, showing that the system can shelter currencies that don't deserve to be ripped from their moorings by speculative squalls. Now they must attempt the more difficult task of calmly bringing about a parity change that does deserve to happen — without sparking another crisis in the system.

Later this month, EC finance ministers are due to approve a report drawing the lessons from last autumn's embarrassing events, the main drift of which is likely to be that there's nothing basically wrong with the rules of the system. On the contrary, the report will say, last year's problems were due largely to the failure to apply those rules — and particularly to the failure to adapt exchange rates to economic realities.

Since the crisis, the Bundesbank president, Helmut Schlesinger, has repeatedly said that in the future a wayward currency must have its value adjusted before vast sums are mobilized in a losing battle to defend it. He also doesn't like the way the bank has been obliged, as custodian of the anchor currency, to bear the brunt of disruptive interventions.

Not surprisingly, Mr. Schlesinger's views are being heard. To defend the Danish krone in February and the peseta last week, the other central banks for the first time joined the Bundesbank in

concerned intervention before the threatened currencies reached their floors.

The ministers are also likely to endorse Mr. Schlesinger's call for earlier and more orderly — and thus sensibly smaller — parity changes. But it makes no sense to agree to that and then allow the peseta to stage a repeat performance of the currency debacles of last autumn, in which governments desperately held out to the last minute before being humiliatedly overwhelmed by market forces.

Nevertheless, Spain is now heading down that path again. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez is trying to defend the exchange rate, largely for political reasons, in the face of a mounting conviction in the markets that the peseta will again have to be devalued.

Just like the British economy last September, the plunging Spanish economy desperately needs lower interest rates. The high rates currently in force to defend the peseta are only steepening its nosedive. Mr. Gonzalez's immediate aim is to hang on at least until the June 6 parliamentary elections — and this time the other countries have so far rallied to his support. They understand that it's not a great idea to devalue in the middle of an election campaign, particularly if the pressure may quickly mount again.

And that's precisely what gives the other ERM countries the chance to show they mean business. Their strategy should be (as perhaps it is) to support the peseta up to the election and request its devaluation by the new government immediately thereafter, without waiting for international speculators to do the job for them.

The engineering of an orderly, jointly agreed currency realignment would certainly not solve all the ERM's problems, or even put an end to speculative attacks in future.

But the sacrifice of the peseta would be an important step in the ERM's rehabilitation. It would set a useful precedent for joint decisions to adjust parities more smoothly in future. And it might help EC countries to get used to the idea that if their commitments to economic and monetary union mean anything, they must surrender their jealously guarded sovereignty over the value of their money — and stop treating their currencies as national virility symbols.

EC Panel Accepts Trade Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission adopted on Monday suggestions to trade barriers to goods from Eastern Europe, but the plan is expected to meet opposition from some member countries of the European Community.

The plan would cut average import tariffs on a wide range of goods to 2 percent from 4 percent in two years, rather than the four years set by accords the EC recently signed with six East European nations.

Steel duties would be abolished in four, rather than five years. Duties on industrial goods, such as cars, glass, and shoes, could be abolished in three, rather than five years.

Accompanying quotas on these products in Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania would be raised by 30 percent a year, instead of 20 percent. Quotas on Hungarian goods would be lifted by 25 percent a year, rather than the 15 percent originally planned.

Diplomats said the plan was apt to be criticized by EC foreign ministers when they meet May 10 because concessions in sensitive sectors such as steel and textiles were likely to cause job losses in the Community.

The Eastern European countries would be required to implement Community rules, guarantee democracy and human rights and promote market economies under the plan.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)



CS HOLDING

GROUP COMPANIES:

- CREDIT SUISSE
- SWISS VOLKSBANK
- LEU HOLDING LTD.
- CS FIRST BOSTON GROUP, INC.
- FIDES TRUST LTD.
- FIDES INFORMATIK
- CS LIFE
- ELECTROWATT LTD.

Steady growth in earnings shows CS Holding's financial strength

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992	
CASH FLOW	SFR M2,955
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	SFR M1,028
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	SFR M9,495
RETURN ON EQUITY (ROE)	11.7%

CS Holding is one of the world's leading financial services groups. If you would like a copy of the Annual Report, please call us at (41 1) 212 02 90 or fax your business card to us at (41 1) 212 06 69.

CS Holding Nüscherstrasse 1 8021 Zurich Switzerland

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										Eurocurrency Deposits										
City	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	
London	£	1.66	DM	1.93	Yen	163.60	Swiss	1.48	US\$	0.65	1 month	3.75	1 month	3.75	3 months	3.75	3 months	3.75	6 months	3.75
Paris	FF	6.55	DM	1.93	Yen	163.60	Swiss	1.48	US\$	0.65	1 month	3.75	1 month	3.75	3 months	3.75	3 months	3.75	6 months	3.75
Frankfurt	DM	1.93	DM	1.93	Yen	163.60	Swiss	1.48	US\$	0.65	1 month	3.75	1 month	3.75	3 months	3.75	3 months	3.75	6 months	3.75
Geneva	CHF	1.48	DM	1.93	Yen	163.60	Swiss	1.48	US\$	0.65	1 month	3.75	1 month	3.75	3 months	3.75	3 months	3.75	6 months	3.75

de attention when it comes to food is a tomato for ing to eat, in

MARKET DIARY

Bonds Pull Stocks To Moderate Gain

NEW YORK — After watching bond prices rise all afternoon, investors went on a late equity-buying spree that pushed the stock market to a moderate gain on Monday.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 18.91 points, to 3,446.46. Rising issues outnumbered decliners by a 5-to-4 ratio. The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond added 27/32, ending at 103 11/32, where its yield was 6.86 percent, down from 6.92 percent on Friday.

SLUMP: April Data Raise Doubts

(Continued from page 1) edged up to 1.5975 Deutsche marks from 1.5850 on Friday. The dollar fell to 110.75 yen from 111.15. A holiday in London limited currency trading.

Foreign Exchange

Diffusion index, in which their members are asked to report whether business is better, worse, or unchanged in the survey month. This kind of index signals changes more clearly, as it did last fall, and now seems to be showing the economy has stopped its burst of late autumn activity and is leveling off at moderate cruising speed.

a late bout of program trading, but analysts said they were unsure this was related to the bond advance, which began several hours before.

The Treasury said it would need to borrow \$37 billion from April to June and \$90 billion in the third quarter to keep the government running, but it did not release its study on its borrowing mix. This report, expected by Wednesday, will indicate whether the government will follow up on President Bill Clinton's campaign pledge to cut long-term borrowings to take advantage of lower short-term rates.

Wal-Mart was the most-active New York Stock Exchange issue, falling 1/4 to 26 1/4.

Chicago preferred was next, up 1/4 to 19. The company said the rise was related to investment strategies surrounding its first-quarter dividend.

Intelligent Electronics led over-the-counter actives up 1 to 14 1/2. It announced a special \$2-a-share dividend. (UPI, Reuters, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

growth forecast "a touch" downward to 2.7 percent from 2.9 percent, said one of the causes was soft business sentiment because "this is not a sustained expansion, and nobody knows if it is real."

Sam Kahn of Fuji Securities said he was not surprised by the downturn and also expects growth of just above 2.5 percent. This, he said, is the best that can be expected given the huge structural challenges facing the United States. "The economy will produce jobs, but it will take three, four, or five years," he said, and President Bill Clinton "is making a strategic mistake not saying that to the country."

[Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said last week that the U.S. economy would grow nearly 3 percent this year, Reuters reported from Washington. He told an audience at the Council of the Americas, that the government forecast was "about the same" as the World Bank's 3.1 percent estimate for the United States. Later, he said, "I doubt we'll get to 3.1," but added, "it won't be that far off.]



NYSE Most Actives

Table listing NYSE Most Actives with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

AMEX Most Actives

Table listing AMEX Most Actives with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE Diary with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Amex Diary

Table listing Amex Diary with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ Diary with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change.

AMEX Stock Index

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Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading with columns for Buy, Sell, and Change.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing S&P 100 Index Options with columns for Price, Bid, Ask, and Change.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing EUROPEAN FUTURES with columns for Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

Food

Table showing Food futures with columns for Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

Metals

Table showing Metals futures with columns for Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes with columns for Index, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

Spot Commodities

Table showing Spot Commodities with columns for Commodity, Price, and Change.

Dividends

Table showing Dividends with columns for Company, Dividend, and Yield.

Financial

Table showing Financial futures with columns for Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. FUTURES with columns for Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Grains

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Metals

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Livestock

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Financial

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Food

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Kodak Picks Interim Finance Officer

NEW YORK (NYT) — Eastman Kodak Co. named Monday a veteran executive as its temporary chief financial officer and the outside directors issued a statement expressing limited support of its embattled chairman, Ray R. Whitmore.

C. Michael Hamilton, who was director of finance for the company's European, African and Middle Eastern photographic operations, was named on an interim basis to succeed Christopher J. Steffen, whose resignation last week as chief financial officer touched off a furor among investors.

Mr. Whitmore emphasized the temporary nature of Mr. Hamilton's appointment by also announcing that he would be moving on to another job as corporate controller on Sept. 1.

Microsoft Co-Founder Weighs Online

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Paul Allen, a co-founder of Microsoft Corp. and chairman of Asymetrix Corp., said Monday he may seek to acquire America Online Inc., one of the leading providers of on-line computer services.

Mr. Allen, who has a 24.9 percent stake in the company, disclosed his intentions in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission. He said he may seek representation on America Online's board and also may acquire additional shares of the computer-database information company.

Mr. Allen said America Online's adoption of a shareholder-rights plan, or anti-takeover defense, had caused him to reconsider his position as a passive investor in the company.

Levi Strauss Will Not Invest in China

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters) — Levi Strauss & Co., the clothing manufacturer, said Monday it had decided not to invest in China and to reduce its use of contractors in China because of Beijing's human rights record.

Bob Dunn, the company's vice president of corporate affairs, said an internal task force recently completed a review of the company's business relationship with China.

Coors Plans a Castlemeane Rollout

CHICAGO (Bloomberg) — Coors Brewing Co. plans a Sept. 13 national rollout of Australia's Castlemeane XXXX beer under a new partnership with Lion Nathan of Auckland, New Zealand.

Coors, the principal subsidiary of Adolph Coors Co. of Golden, Colorado, and Lion Nathan each will own 50 percent of the Unibrew Ltd. venture, a new part of Coors's international import division.

The two companies will share equally the operating costs and profits from the partnership. Coors will produce Castlemeane XXXX at its Memphis brewery.

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "Indecent Proposal" was the United States' top money maker for another weekend, earning \$7 million at the box office, bringing its gross to nearly \$70 million in four weeks of release. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

Table listing Weekend Box Office with columns for Rank, Title, Gross, and Change.

STRIKE: East Germans Walk Out

(Continued from page 1)

Germany, and such things have been done according to an order. Metal called for the strikers' employers to top a 1991 contract that would have equalized German workers pay with 1 of the considerably richer East German workers by April 84. A 26 percent raise in overall compensation, including Christmas and holiday pay, was supposed to have been given as of April 1, but employers said the increase would be many companies to close their doors because the economic environment was far worse than had been expected when the contract was signed.

The employers were offering a 9 percent pay increase, which is in with local consumer price index, but would still leave East German metalworkers earning far less than West Germans performing the same tasks.

The real issue for many East Germans, however, is not the amount of the increase or its relation to West German wages, but a dramatic rise in rents and other costs that gobbles up as much as half of their disposable incomes.

Regarding the longer-term impact of the strike, "whether this will mean layoffs and how many depends on the nature of the compromise," Mr. Geigenberger said. Billboards put up by employers warned the strike would backfire on workers in a region where unemployment and underemployment together run about 35 percent.

"Anyone striking now is striking himself," the posters say. Isolde Klotzer, a 41-year-old assembly line worker picketing outside an AEG plant in Dresden, told Reuters her only previous contact with workers in a region where unemployment and underemployment together run about 35 percent.

"We will not find one industry to replace steel," said Bernhard Reichmann, head of the press and economic department at the Ruhr Region Communities' Association. "What we need is a diversity drawing on our strengths: location in the heart of Europe's biggest market, a highly trained work force and universities with excellent research and development capabilities."

Duisburg weathered a similar crisis in the 1950s and 1960s, when competition from cheaper crude oil and natural gas drove most of the region's coal mines out of business.

"We went from having 18 mines to just one now," said Mr. Klein. "We survived that, so I think we can claim some experience with economic restructuring. But the steel crisis has hit us very hard. Ten or 15 years ago, we had 80,000 steel jobs here. Now we have 38,000 and by the year 2000 if we have 20,000 it will rank as a success."

Similar tallies are being taken throughout the Ruhr. "We cannot say exactly how many jobs will be lost because the companies have not completed the detailed planning of their layoffs yet," said Karl Probsting, president of the state labor office in North-Rhine-Westphalia, where the Ruhr is located. But a rough guess, including companies that supply the coal and steel industry, is a total of about 50,000 this year and next, he said.

RUHR: Uphill Struggle to Rebuild

(Continued from first finance page)

turing jobs is not easy. A technology park was established in Duisburg in the late 1980s and 30 small companies, most in software production and microelectronics, have located there. And in 1988, the city's harbor, which bustles with barge traffic, was declared a duty-free trade zone in an effort to encourage businesses to settle in Duisburg. So far, only 375 jobs have been created in that effort. Still, such small gains may be the best hope.

"We will not find one industry to replace steel," said Bernhard Reichmann, head of the press and economic department at the Ruhr Region Communities' Association. "What we need is a diversity drawing on our strengths: location in the heart of Europe's biggest market, a highly trained work force and universities with excellent research and development capabilities."

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U.S. FUTURES

The Associated Press

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

From Press May 3

Table showing World Stock Markets with columns for Market, Index, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Markets Closed

The stock markets in London and Tokyo were closed Monday for holidays.

Johannesburg

Table showing Johannesburg stock market with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Montreal

Table showing Montreal stock market with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Stock Indexes

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Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes with columns for Index, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing Commodity Indexes with columns for Index, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

U.S. FUTURES

The Associated Press

Table showing U.S. FUTURES with columns for Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Grains

Table showing Grains futures with columns for Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

Metals

Table showing Metals futures with columns for Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

Livestock

Table showing Livestock futures with columns for Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

Financial

Table showing Financial futures with columns for Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

Food

Table showing Food futures with columns for Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes with columns for Index, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing Commodity Indexes with columns for Index, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

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GPA Scrambling to Avert Crisis

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LONDON — GPA Group PLC, the aircraft-leasing company that is the largest purchaser of commercial jets, is scrambling to avert a financial crisis that could leave the company crippled and even jeopardize its survival.

Faced with a severe cash squeeze caused by its rapid expansion just as the airline business went into a steep slump, the company is hurrying to complete a deal with its lenders, suppliers and bondholders before it has to make \$200 million in debt payments in the next two months. At the same time, it is discussing selling a big stake to one or more outside investors, including General Electric Co. of the United States.

The negotiations are being watched intently, not just by the banks and investors to whom GPA owes \$5.5 billion, but also by aircraft manufacturers, which can ill afford the collapse of a leading customer.

GPA was built into a huge force in the aviation business over the last two decades by Tony Ryan, its chairman. The company buys planes from manufacturers and then leases them to airlines, which often find it less expensive to lease aircraft than to buy them. GPA sells the planes and the leases in a package to

investors, using the proceeds to buy more planes. But last year, the company's fortunes went into a downward spiral. Airlines, battered by a worldwide recession, needed fewer new planes. And the privately held company's plan to raise \$800 million through an initial public offering collapsed, leaving it unable to finance its planned

\$1 billion in principal repayments on GPA's \$3.3 billion in bank loans until the end of next year and would give back to the company \$100 million in principal payments made in recent months, in return for higher interest rates. There also appears to be pressure from some banks for management changes at GPA. But the company has so far

the negotiations said GPA was not, as rumored, preparing to ask the bondholders to swap the debt for equity in the company, at least not yet.

Instead, they said, the company appeared to be interested in concessions like deferred payment on the bonds. But they added that the situation was changing almost daily and that the banks and potential new equity investors could still force a debt-for-equity swap over the company's objections.

Some analysts said that such a swap, which given the company's weak condition would amount to an admission that the bondholders are unlikely to get their money back, is the only way for GPA to dig itself out of its financial hole. "Without equitizing a significant portion of the unsecured debt, I believe the company's ability to raise new equity is nil," said Jack Hirsch, an analyst at M.J. Whitman in New York, which trades in distressed bank loans and debt securities.

GPA has been trying to raise equity primarily from its existing shareholders, which include banks, other financial institutions and airlines around the world. Its banks have previously made new equity a condition of their debt-rescheduling agreement, but last week GPA said it expected to sign the bank deal before raising new equity.

'Without equitizing a significant portion of the unsecured debt, I believe the company's ability to raise new equity is nil.'

Jack Hirsch, analyst at M.J. Whitman, New York

aircraft purchases and impairing its ability to repay its debts.

For now, the company, which is based in Shannon, Ireland, has arranged to cancel or defer much of the \$12 billion in aircraft orders it had placed with Boeing Co. of Seattle and the Airbus Industrie consortium of Europe, although it is still locked in a dispute with McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s aircraft unit in California.

GPA also seems close to agreement with all but a handful of its 138 bank lenders, led by Citibank. Under the proposed deal, people involved in the negotiations said, the banks would defer

been unsuccessful in its plan to raise \$200 million from investors, and without new equity it is unclear whether the banks will agree to the deal.

Before they agree to take a chance on financing a turnaround, potential equity investors, and perhaps the banks as well, appear to be pushing GPA to demand that holders of \$2 billion of unsecured high-risk junk bonds pay part of the price for the company's problems.

Last week, GPA hired Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp. to advise it on rearranging the bond debt. People involved in

EMS-Chemie Offer Meant to Solidify Blocher's Control

Reuters

ZURICH — Christoph Blocher, the politician who led the opposition to Switzerland integrating with other European economies, moved Monday to consolidate his control of EMS-Chemie Holding AG by having the company offer to buy a portion of its bearer shares after it abandoned acquisition plans.

Mr. Blocher, chairman of EMS-Chemie, said the chemical company was offering to buy back up to 250,000 bearer shares at 2,300 Swiss francs (\$1,542) each and would cancel the repurchase offer if the 550 million franc offer is accepted. Mr. Blocher's stake in the company's overall capital will rise to 64 percent from 53.1 percent. Mr. Blocher owns all of the registered shares in the company.

On the Zurich stock exchange, the bearer shares rose 150 francs, to 2,150 francs.

EMS-Chemie had 500 million francs in cash at the end of last month. A company statement said, "The high liquidity is not needed for operational activities, since, contrary to management expectations, none of the acquisitions under consideration proved justifiable on business grounds."

"There is a big danger of EMS becoming a hybrid between an in-

dustrial company and a bank." Mr. Blocher said. "EMS wants to remain an industrial company."

The move to strengthen his control of EMS-Chemie came after Union Bank of Switzerland kicked Mr. Blocher off of its board last week. Mr. Blocher is a partner of Martin Ebner, the head of BZ Bank Zurich, which is a rival of and 6.5 percent owner of UBS.

Mr. Blocher denied suggestions he passed insider information to Mr. Ebner, but this did not satisfy UBS. Mr. Blocher and Mr. Ebner hold stakes in Pharma-Vision, an investment company that has large shareholdings in Roche Holding AG, Ciba-Geigy AG and EMS-Chemie.

Besides the allegations of passing information to Mr. Ebner, Mr. Blocher is said to have infuriated UBS by winning the campaign to keep Switzerland out of the European Economic Area. Mr. Blocher, 52, who is a member of parliament, played heavily on traditional Swiss fears of the outside world, claiming the EEA would lead to a loss of Swiss cultural and political identity. Last year, EMS-Chemie raised its group net profit to 143 Swiss million francs from 99 million francs in 1991.

Mr. Blocher said Monday the holding company, which has a different business year, lifted its profit to 142 million francs in the period ended April 30, 1993, from 45 million francs the year before, due largely to a rise in securities earnings.

Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Change	Exchange	Index	Change
Frankfurt	DAX	1,072.00	London	FTSE 100	2,816.10
DAX	1,072.00	+1.00	London	FTSE 100	2,816.10
Amsterdam	AEX	1,072.00	Madrid	IBEX 35	1,072.00
Amsterdam	AEX	1,072.00	Madrid	IBEX 35	1,072.00
Brussels	BEL 20	1,072.00	Paris	CAC 40	1,072.00
Brussels	BEL 20	1,072.00	Paris	CAC 40	1,072.00
Frankfurt	DAX	1,072.00	Vienna	SEB	1,072.00
Frankfurt	DAX	1,072.00	Vienna	SEB	1,072.00
Frankfurt	DAX	1,072.00	Zurich	SIX	1,072.00
Frankfurt	DAX	1,072.00	Zurich	SIX	1,072.00

Very briefly:

- French gross domestic product at market prices is set to fall by an annual average of 0.4 percent this year, analysts of the national accounts commission reported, in a sharp reversal of their view about six months ago, when they predicted a 2.6 percent rise.
- Deutsche Bank AG's acquisition of Banco Espanol de Credito SA's unit in Banco de Madrid via its Spanish subsidiary Banco Comercial Transatlantico is the subject of a preliminary antitrust investigation by the EC Commission; the interested parties have 10 days to submit comments under the EC merger regulations.
- Cerus SA, the French holding company of Carlo De Benedetti, will slash in half the nominal value of its shares, to 100 francs from 200 francs, cutting its registered share capital to 2,473 billion francs (\$463 million). The move is intended to offset accumulated losses of 2,429 billion francs.
- STET SpA, the Italian state-controlled telecom holding company, said its 1992 net profit jumped 47 percent, helped by stronger earnings at all its subsidiaries. Consolidated net profit rose to 1,425 trillion lire (\$95.7 billion) from 971 trillion lire in 1991. Consolidated sales increased 12 percent to 27,167 trillion lire from 22,964 trillion.
- CGIP said it had sold 1.85 million shares in Cap Gemini Segret in London on Friday at the prevailing market price. A CGIP executive said this represented half CGIP's holding in Cap Gemini, or 4.41 percent of Cap Gemini's capital. The sale would have a value of 358 million francs based on Friday's closing price of 193.5 francs.
- Feruzzi Finanziaria SpA confirmed that its Central Soja France unit had acquired Neolait, a former SmithKline Beecham PLC unit that specializes in direct distribution of vitamin additives and other treatments for dairy cattle. Neolait had sales of 300 million francs in 1992.
- VDO Adolf Schindling AG, the automotive-technology subsidiary of Mannesmann AG, said it would swing to a loss in 1993 and announced would cut 1,300 jobs over the next 12 months from a work force of 8,500. VDO said the cuts were needed because of a "dramatic price war."
- Kugelfischer Georg Schaefer KGaA, an unprofitable ball-bearing maker said it might close eight of its 17 plants. It added that its board had decided to transform the company into a joint-stock company.
- Ibesz Rt, a Hungarian bus maker, said it had a consolidated net loss of 1.75 billion forints (\$20.4 million) last year, compared with a year-earlier profit of 6.4 billion forints. The company said most business activity showed losses, but the results were also hurt by one-time charges.

Paris Sells Off Egyptian Debt

Reuters

CAIRO — France is auctioning off about \$100 million of Egyptian debt in a pioneer program to sell off billions of dollars of debt in developing countries at a discount to potential investors there.

Bankers in Cairo said Monday that Coface, the French export-credit guarantee agency, offered 500 million francs (\$94.4 million) of trade debt about two weeks ago and was still processing bids, which have mostly been from Egyptian and Arab investors.

"For France it's the start of an ambitious program," a French banker said. "They will auction off all their Egyptian debt in quarterly batches if there is enough demand and are looking to do the same with Latin American debt."

He added that Coface's exposure in Egypt was between \$2 billion and \$5 billion.

Under the deal, Coface will dis-

count the debt to less than half its face value, corresponding with a Paris Club agreement to forgive 50 percent of Egypt's bilateral debt once it completes an economic reform program imposed by the International Monetary Fund.

The investors can then resell the debt to Egypt's central bank at a guaranteed profit — but only as long as they put the money in productive investment or equity stakes in Egypt.

Coface reopened medium-term credit cover to Egypt for contracts with the private sector two months ago to encourage Cairo to press ahead with its reform program, which includes privatization and trade liberalization.

Under the IMF program, Egypt has already qualified for 15 percent forgiveness of its Paris Club debt and is due to qualify for another 15 percent when it signs a second reform package with the IMF in the next few months.

Egypt's Paris Club debt was about \$26 billion before the IMF agreement in 1991.

Cairo's external debt totaled \$40.57 billion at the start of the year, almost 90 percent of it public and publicly guaranteed. Egypt's Gulf and U.S. allies wrote off about \$15 billion of debt in 1991 because of the key role Egypt played in forming the alliance that drove Iraq out of Kuwait.

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Michelin Stock Falls, Continental in Profit

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Stock of the French tiremaker Compagnie Generale des Etablissements Michelin SCA slid 1.3 percent Monday in heavy trading, following a 6 percent drop on Friday, after an analyst increased estimates for Michelin's 1993 loss.

Michelin closed at 141.7 francs (\$26.55), down 1.8 francs, as investors focused on the likely restructuring costs for 1993 and the still deteriorating European car market. New car registrations in France were down 15 percent from a year earlier during the first 28 days of April, while European car sales were down 17 percent in the first quarter of 1993, industry sources said.

In Germany, meanwhile, the tiremaker Continental AG said it had swung to a group net profit of 133 million Deutsche marks (\$84 million) in 1992, from a loss of 128.2 million DM in 1991. At parent-company level, Continental reported net profit of 38 million DM, after a loss of 417.1 million DM a year earlier. Group sales were up 3.3 percent at 9.69 billion DM.

"In view of the difficult economic climate, the supervisory board considers it premature to resume dividend payments for 1992," the company said. The board will therefore propose transferring distributable profits of 19.5 million DM to profit reserves to strengthen Continental's equity. That will benefit shareholders in the long term, the company said.

Eurotunnel Plans To Boost Capital

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Eurotunnel SA sought permission from its shareholders on Monday to issue warrants to them and new stock to Bechtel Group Inc.

The company, which is building a tunnel to link Britain and France, also said it expected its trains to be ready to carry cars by the middle of 1994 and buses by September 1994.

Eurotunnel plans to issue up to 56.5 million shares to back the warrants, which would be free to current shareholders and are meant to compensate them for the low price of the company's stock, which made a previous warrant issue worthless. The company's contract with Bechtel, a construction concern, allows it to make payments in stock. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AP)

NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the A.S. consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close
120	100	1.00	4.00	15.00	120	100	110
150	130	1.50	4.50	15.00	150	130	140
200	180	2.00	5.00	15.00	200	180	190
250	230	2.50	5.50	15.00	250	230	240
300	280	3.00	6.00	15.00	300	280	290
350	330	3.50	6.50	15.00	350	330	340
400	380	4.00	7.00	15.00	400	380	390
450	430	4.50	7.50	15.00	450	430	440
500	480	5.00	8.00	15.00	500	480	490
550	530	5.50	8.50	15.00	550	530	540
600	580	6.00	9.00	15.00	600	580	590
650	630	6.50	9.50	15.00	650	630	640
700	680	7.00	10.00	15.00	700	680	690
750	730	7.50	10.50	15.00	750	730	740
800	780	8.00	11.00	15.00	800	780	790
850	830	8.50	11.50	15.00	850	830	840
900	880	9.00	12.00	15.00	900	880	890
950	930	9.50	12.50	15.00	950	930	940
1000	980	10.00	13.00	15.00	1000	980	990

Attention when it comes to food is a omnibole for ng to eat, in

NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices on the closing on the Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 10 Month, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stocks and their prices.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not asset value quotations are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices.

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (bi) - bi-monthly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (a) - annual.

Table with columns: Fund Name, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various international funds.

Table with columns: Fund Name, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various international funds.

Table with columns: Fund Name, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various international funds.

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Table with columns: Fund Name, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various international funds.

As - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; EC - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; G - German Marks; HK - Hong Kong Dollars; HUF - Hungarian Forints; I - Italian Lira; J - Japanese Yen; L - Luxembourg Francs; L.S. - Luxembourg Francs; M - Mexican Pesos; N - New Zealand Dollars; NLG - Dutch Guilder; P - Philippine Pesos; S - Swiss Francs; S\$ - Singapore Dollars; T - Taiwan Dollars; T\$ - New Taiwan Dollars; US\$ - U.S. Dollars; Y - Japanese Yen; Z - Zimbabwe Dollars.

UAVICO USA

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

SPORTS BASKETBALL

Seles in Colorado, Leaving A Troubled Sport Behind

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune
HAMBURG — Monica Seles, the world's top-ranked woman tennis player, has flown to Denver on a private jet and reportedly is en route to Vail, Colorado, where the renowned orthopedic surgeon, Richard Steadman, is expected to examine the back wound inflicted when she was stabbed Friday.

without suffering extended physical or psychological damage from the attack. In a move as unique as the attack, the Women's Tennis Association said that Seles's world ranking will not be penalized for her forced early withdrawal from the Citizen Cup.

But Graf could become No. 1 following the French Open, should Seles fail to return. More important, obviously, are the long-term effects of the attack upon Seles.

"Just the impact of this, once it settles in what's occurred, has to have a traumatic effect," said the WTA's executive director, Gerard Smith, who was in Hamburg at the time of the attack. "We've told the Seleses to call us with anything, and that we'll certainly entertain any request they might have. We only want to give them all the support we possibly can to help her get over this, if she can ever get over it."

Each tournament is responsible for its security arrangements, but Smith said he expected the WTA to engage a security consultant to make overall recommendations. He said he will also ask all tournaments to review their security procedures.

"In retrospect, could we have done more and should we have done more?" Smith said. "The answer is always yes. We want to do everything we can to assure the security of our players, but I don't think we'll ever be in the position of being able to provide them 100 percent protection."

The attack on Seles revealed, in the harshest terms, the vulnerability of the sport's young millionaires, who often appear behind to everyday problems. The challenge for tennis will be to institute lessons learned from the incident without allowing one man with a knife to succeed in disrupting the atmosphere that has elevated the sport to among the world's most popular spectator attractions.

Team competition has long incited spectator violence in Europe, but tennis officials could not recall a similar attack aimed at an athlete in an individual sport. Graf and Jana Novotna, who met in a semifinal at the Citizen Cup the day after the attack on Seles, are among the players who have asked that tennis not erect the fences and player shelters that are commonplace in soccer.

Alan Mills, the referee at Wimbledon, the Hamburg tournament and others, said he doubted that fences would be erected in London, although, he added, the decision was not his to make.

Noting that only a short fence separates spectators and players at the Wimbledon courts and most other tournaments, Mills said, "It's a matter where they can just pick their moment and jump up. Whether they get to where they're going is another matter. If somebody is as determined as this man apparently was, I don't know how much can be done about it. If the person is determined enough, he can go find out where the player is staying and just sit in the hotel lobby."

"This man, apparently, he'd already got a plane ticket to Rome. If he'd missed her at Hamburg, he was going to have another go in Rome."

At the women's Italian Open, which began Monday in Rome, authorities stepped up security for the clay court tournament because of the attack on Seles.

"I never thought something like that would happen on the tennis courts," said Iva Majoli, who pulled off the first day's biggest upset. Majoli, a 15-year-old from Croatia who lives in Bradenton, Florida, got her first major tournament victory by beating 10th-seeded Nathalie Tauziat of France, 6-1, 6-2, in a heavily guarded center court match.



Patrick Ewing bounded by Dutch center Rik Smits as the Knicks gobbled up the Pacers, 101-91, for a 2-0 series lead. Smits scored 29 points; Ewing got 25 despite foul trouble.

Suns Face Elimination As Lakers Win, 86-81

By Helene Elliott
Los Angeles Times Service
PHOENIX, Arizona — They held onto each other and thrust their fists in the air, two specks of purple and gold bobbing in a sea of outraged orange. And at the same time Byron Scott hugged Vlad Divac, Scott also embraced the Los Angeles Lakers' storied past and their improbably happy present.

"It felt like old times," Scott said after the Lakers beat the Phoenix Suns, 86-81, on Sunday, pushing the National Basketball Association's top team to the brink of playoff elimination.

And, added Scott, "I can't tell you how much fun it was."

The Lakers had so much fun playing a poised, intelligent game down the stretch in Friday's opener that they did it again Sunday to shock the Suns and take a 2-0 lead back to the Forum for Game 3 on Tuesday.

"I couldn't believe it," said Divac, who had 19 points, 13 rebounds and three blocked shots. "Before this series, if somebody asked me if we were going to beat Phoenix twice, I would have said, 'No way.' I expected we would win once, but I didn't think we would win twice."

"But in the NBA playoffs, everything is different from the season."

After Tom Chambers' free throws put the Suns ahead 80-77, with 2:57 to go, the Lakers outscored Phoenix by 9-1, much like their 9-0 run at the end of Friday's game. They held the Suns to 11 points in the fourth quarter, the fewest points by an opponent in a quarter this season and an all-time playoff low for Phoenix.

"I think it was a very bad time for me to have my worst game of the year," said the Suns' Charles Barkley, who scored one point in the last quarter and 18 overall on eight-of-24 shooting. "I'm disappointed I played so badly. I think that was the difference in the game."

A 3-pointer by James Worthy a split second before the 24-second clock expired tied the score at 80 with 2:29 to play. Then Divac, after rebounding a miss by Kevin Johnson, made a hook shot before the buzzer to give the Lakers a lead they refused to relinquish.

A dunk by Divac made it 84-80, and although he missed a free throw and Barkley made one, Scott applied the final flourish with a jumper from the right side with 16.1 seconds left for the last of his 17 points.

Only three teams have won a best-of-five series after losing first two games, but none did it after losing twice on its home floor: The New York Knicks rallied past the Boston Celtics in 1990; the Golden State Warriors defeated the

Utah Jazz in 1987 and the 1956 Fort Wayne Pistons defeated the St. Louis Hawks in the Western Division finals.

The Suns have never won a playoff series of any length on the 10 occasions they trailed, 2-0. And no top-seeded team has lost a series to an eighth-seeded team.

"I still think we're going to win the series," said the Suns' Paul Westphal, who is making his playoff coaching debut. "We have to go to L.A. and win the next game, and the next game and then come back here and win the series and everybody will say what a great series it was."

Bulls 117, Hawks 102: Any chance the visiting Hawks may have seemed to have been effectively wiped out at the halftime buzzer when Michael Jordan hit a 45-footer for a 56-49 lead. Jordan finished with 29 points, none bigger than the 3 just before halftime.

"The momentum shifted after Michael hit that 3-pointer," said the Bulls' coach, Phil Jackson. "That helped us, because we kept shooting ourselves in the foot."

The Hawks return to Atlanta knowing they at least cut into Chicago's domination on the boards. The Bulls outrebounded the Hawks, 50-41, on Sunday, a lot closer than the 62-28 difference in the opener.

Dominique Wilkins led Atlanta with 37 points while Kevin Willis had 26 and 13 rebounds. Scottie Pippen added 25 for the two-time defending champion Bulls.

Jazz 89, SuperSonics 85: Karl Malone rebounded from what he called a bad opening game with 26 points, eight in the final six minutes when he was playing with five fouls, as visiting Utah evened the series and gave the home court advantage.

Gary Payton led Seattle with 19 points. Shawn Kemp, who outscored Malone by 29-24 in the opener, was held to 13.

The Jazz, who trailed by 74-71 with 6:13 left, got crucial final-minute baskets from Mark Eaton and Malone.

It was 85-83 Jazz after Seattle's Sam Perkins made a 3-pointer with 1:18 to go, but Eaton tipped in a missed shot by Malone with 51 seconds left.

Payton hit a 10-footer after grabbing an offensive rebound to cut Utah's lead to 87-85. But Malone sealed the victory with an 18-footer with 13.9 seconds left after the Jazz used almost the entire 24-second shot clock with some nice passing.

SIDELINES

U.S. Probes Kanamaru Links

To Riviera Golf Club in L.A.
LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Two federal law enforcement agencies have begun a money laundering probe to determine whether funds used in the \$108 million purchase of the Riviera Country Club golf course came from Shin Kanamaru, the Japanese political power broker who has been accused of links to organized crime.

Kaneo Watanabe and his son, Noboru, who bought the course in 1989, have denied wrongdoing but acknowledge close ties to Kanamaru, who was arrested March 6 on tax evasion charges. The Watanabes' development company, Marukin Corp., allegedly helped hide some of Kanamaru's illicit assets, according to reports in Japan.

For the Record

Don Chaney was hired Monday as coach of the Detroit Pistons, replacing Ron Rothstein, who was fired after one season.
Jan McGovern birdied the 18th hole to force a playoff in the Houston Open, then birdied the second playoff hole to beat Jim Huston and win his first U.S. PGA Tour event.
Terry Davis, a Dallas Mavericks forward, shattered his left elbow in a car accident that killed a passenger near Davis' hometown of South Boston, Virginia.

Quotable

Heavyweight Tommy Morrison on his June 7 match with George Foreman: "I have one chin to expose."

Celtics' Captain Abruptly Checks Out of Cardiac Ward

The Associated Press
BOSTON — Reggie Lewis, the Boston Celtics' captain and leading scorer, who collapsed during his team's opening playoff game with what has been diagnosed as a heart abnormality, checked out of one hospital and into another early Monday, disassociating himself from team care.

Globe identified as George Kaye, that hospital's vice president of human resources.
The Globe said it was told by a source who spoke on condition of anonymity that Lewis' wife had asked him to leave the hospital because she was upset at being left out of a meeting Sunday that included the Celtics' team doctor, Arnold Scheller, the Celtics' executive vice president, Dave Gavitt, and the team's general manager, Jan Volk.

The paper said it had learned from a source that Lewis appeared to have "focal cardiomyopathy," a condition that damages an area of heart tissue and can cause it to beat irregularly. The unidentified source described the implications of the disease as "very, very complicated."

malities have been identified, that are likely to have contributed to his loss of consciousness during Thursday night's game. Further tests are required over the next several weeks to determine the proper method of treatment.
Lewis, 27, had been told that he could not take further part in the NBA playoffs. It was not known whether his condition was in any way life-threatening.
Dr. Scheller was managing Lewis' care and, with Dr. Thomas Nessa, a cardiologist at New England Baptist, had formed an advisory committee of 12 specialists to monitor Lewis.
Lewis, his wife, and Kaye left Lewis' room in the cardiac ward at New England Baptist and went out a back entrance, the Globe reported.
"I'm just out to get some fresh air," Lewis said when asked why he was leaving. "The treatment's great. The treatment's just tremendous."

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARIAL POSITIONS

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ART BUCHWALD

The Wild Blue Yonder

WASHINGTON — The decision to permit women to hold combat roles in the military will not only change the way the United States wages battle, but it will also affect the plot of every Hollywood war movie in years to come.



Buchwald

We recognize John Wayne, who is in a Red Cross aide's uniform, handing out coffee and doughnuts to the pilots. We find out that his girlfriend, Captain Ava Gardner, is out there leading a jet fighter squadron.

to fly before she was entitled to go home. If anything happens to her, I'll never forgive you," Wayne warns him.

As the men are talking, we hear the drone of airplanes. "They're coming," Douglas shouts. Peck counts, "One, two, three, four, five — one of our planes is missing."

Merriam-Webster In 10th Edition

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — What do "safe sex," "politically correct" and "karaoke" have in common? They've all been used enough in American language to make it into the 10th edition of Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

Even Opera Caught in Italy's Maelstrom

By John Rockwell

GENOA, Italy — "Teatro Carlo Felice, per favore" said the visitor. "Ah," replied the taxi driver. "Teatro Carlo infelice." By which he meant that the fortunes of Genoa's handsome new opera house were no happier than otherwise.

In Rome, mostly good singers stumbled like zombies through a tired production of Verdi's "Trovatore" already seen in three other cities; a brand-new production was unthinkable economically, and venture-stage direction clashes with the conservative-populist ethos that increasingly afflicts Italian opera.

The Teatro alla Scala in Milan, which as Italy's best-subsidized company, can still afford top talent, offered a peculiarly matched double bill of Stravinsky's ballet "The Fairy's Kiss" and Leoncavallo's pot-boiler opera "Pagliacci" in a 12-year-old Franco Zeffirelli production from which Luciano Pavarotti had withdrawn at short notice.

The decline in operatic standards in Italian opera today recently outraged Luciano Berio, about the only contemporary Italian composer admired by both critics and the public. His wrath recalled his old ally Pierre Boulez's suggestion 30 years ago that opera houses be bombed out of their misery.

Of course, life goes on in Italy, as elegantly and sensuously as ever, and it would be inconceivable that operatic performance in some form will not survive there. What frustrates Italian opera lovers is that beyond the seemingly inherent Ital-



Illustration by...

ian predilection to improvise, a whole new set of problems has underlain the quality of operatic performance in Italy.

The problems start with money and the steady annual reduction in state support for the 12 national theaters, which receive between 60 and 70 percent of their income from Rome. Overall state support, crippled by the worldwide recession, has fallen more than 10 percent in the last four years.

In addition, the lira has declined more than 40 percent in relation to other currencies, and that makes much more expensive. Money is not only in short supply; subsidies are reduced abruptly after long-range plans have been made, forcing companies to abandon commitments made years before. Such cuts almost have to be made with glamorous visiting artists and expensive new productions, which define a theater's image.

A relatively small town like Verona has a big theater, with up to 1,500 employees in the summer," he said. "That makes it a big political fish. The workers of the theater are too well paid and work too little. This is the reason the theaters cost so much and produce so little. If we go on this way, the theaters will exist only to pay salaries and not to make opera."

Undercutting the financial woes is a pervasive climate of corruption and political interference, in which administrators are granted their posts as political plums and often know little about the art form they are supposed to administer. This system is now under attack by the "clean hands" reformers, but without any clear way to reform it.

In a referendum on April 18 and 19, Italians approved eight reforms, including the abolition of the Ministry of Tourism, since the various regions wish to control tourism themselves. That ministry also administers the national theater subsidies as part of its support for the performing arts.

PEOPLE

Casinos and Indians: Trump Challenges U.S.

Donald Trump is suing Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and the chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission, claiming Indian tribes are given preferential treatment in the granting of casino licenses. The lawsuit is not seeking to ban Indian gambling, but rather that states be granted the power to accept or reject Indian gambling operations within their borders.

Now frail, Bob Hope is hard at work preparing a three-hour show on NBC on May 14, "Bob Hope, The First 90 Years," which will include many stars along with appearances by Richard Nixon, Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan and Bill Clinton.

The Kennedy family may be selling the oceanfront Palm Beach, Florida, estate where a sexual encounter led to the trial in which William Kennedy Smith was acquitted of rape. Newsweek cited an unidentified source who said it may go for \$3.6 million.

The British supermodel Naomi Campbell, 23, said she is engaged to be married to Adam Clayton, a bass guitar player with Irish rock group U2. ... Princess Margaret's 31-year-old son Viscount Linley, a furniture designer, is to marry Serena Stanhope, 23, daughter of Viscount Stanshope.

Snaps of Marilyn Monroe that had been buried in a backyard for more than 20 years have been recovered and published in an elaborate \$600 book. The publishers Lincoln Mint said it bought the rights to the photos for \$3 million from the estate of the portrait photographer Andres de Dienes, a friend of Monroe.

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WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, North America, Asia, and Latin America. Includes columns for Today, Tomorrow, and High/Low temperatures.

Table with weather forecasts for Africa, Middle East, and Oceania. Includes columns for Today, Tomorrow, and High/Low temperatures.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of May 3.

SWORDFISH: A True Story of Ambition, Savagery and Betrayal

By David McClintick. Illustrated. 606 pages. \$25. Pantheon Books. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IS there a way to win the war against illegal drugs in the United States? This is the question raised by David McClintick's arresting new book, his first since his 1982 best-seller, "Indecent Exposure: A True Story of Hollywood and Wall Street."

fiscating whatever drugs and cash he had with him — was having little effect on the drug scourge, no matter how astronomical the statistics of arrest and seizure.

der the huge sums of money these drug families handled. It was this agent's good luck to recruit as a spy one Robert Darias, a highly resourceful Cuban émigré and a veteran of the Bay of Pigs invasion who was trained by the CIA.

tap on Navarro, which in turn provided McClintick with more masses of raw material for his book. Was the strategy of infiltration successful? To a degree, yes. Darias' testimony eventually led to major criminal convictions, including that of Navarro, who is now in prison, and the DEA was able to seize some drug mafia assets.

But the larger objective of crippling the drug trade went unfulfilled. Operation Swordfish in no way slowed the growth of drug smuggling in the 1980s. Worse, Operation Swordfish provoked so much bureaucratic wrangling among the agencies involved in drug enforcement that its effectiveness was seriously compromised.

While it is an important aim of law to reduce crime, the author concludes, "we also enact and enforce these laws because they affirm and protect our values as a civilized people."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

WHAT THEY'RE READING. Chris Patten, the governor of Hong Kong, is reading two books, "Italian Renaissance in Its Historical Background" by Denis Hay, and "Italian Labyrinth" by John Haycraft.



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